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The War Program

CONTROLLING ALLIED LOGISTICS

(The following survey of the first year's activities of the Munitions Assignments Board was prepared by the Office of War Information.)

THE Munitions Assignments Board's problems range from assignment of equipment for guerrilla bands fighting the Axis in occupied countries to shipment of railroad locomotives to be used in those same countries upon Allied reoccupation. It is chiefly concerned with the entire science of logistics involved in making the United Nations "the mightiest military coalition in history," to quote from President Roosevelt's address to the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Months before American soldiers swarmed ashore in Northwest Africa, the American and British Combined Munitions Assignments Boards, meeting in Washington and London, recommended the assignment of the necessary munitions and supplies for the operation in accordance with the strategic and operational programs of the Combined Chiefs of staff.

Again, when Rommel's forces were dramatically forced to retreat across Egypt after having been within 65 miles of Alexandria, the fact that British and American military leaders long before had met and assigned supplies to their respective armed services was an important and responsible factor in the success of the movement.

This latter incident is an example of the effective use of the combined resources of the two nations against the enemy. There previously had been considerable campaigning between Bengazi and Tobruk with control changing back and forth. But when the British Eighth Army, in the early fall of 1942, went into action under General Montgomery it had, in addition to British-produced munitions, the advantage of a surprise supply of latest-type American tanks and American-built, self-propelled, high-caliber anti-tank guns, supplied under lend-lease, with which the gallant British forces proceeded to blast the German tanks. Behind the success of the fighting was the combined planning of the army chiefs of the two nations and the assignment of these additional weapons by the Munitions Assignments Board months earlier.

On the North African coast, the British forces landed with weapons and supplies partially supplied by assignments out of U. S. production. Similarly the American forces were in part equipped with British-produced weapons assigned under reverse lend-lease by the Munitions Assignments Board in London. On the records, they were merely units of the lend-lease. To the combined planners, however, they were part of the vast arsenal prepared for the day when the landing could be made.

Both nations were producing munitions prior to Pearl Harbor. But when the United States became a combatant, both were obliged to review and revise their schedules. The Combined Munitions Assignments Boards were created to review these schedules and to recommend the assignment of finished munitions. Ship-

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Washington, D. C., April 10, 1943

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Ask Advance Pay for Personnel Leaving U. S.

The War Department, with the approval of the Navy Department, this week asked enactment of legislation to permit personnel ordered overseas to be paid in advance up to three months of their pay.

A bill proposed by the two departments would also permit payment of per diems for as much as a year in advance.

If the bill is enacted, "The War Department proposes to authorize the payment in advance of payrolls already prepared when the embarkation occurs prior to the end of the month," the Secretary of War stated in a letter to the Congress. "In addition," he said, "in cases where such action is deemed advisable and time permits, the preparation and payment in advance of payrolls for the current month may be permitted. In special cases where it is anticipated that regular payment of payrolls at stations overseas will be impracticable in the initial stages of the operation, the War Department may authorize payments covering periods of not more than three months."

The Secretary pointed out that naval officers may now be paid up to three months in advance when ordered to and from sea duty, and that persons ordered to distant stations where regular pay cannot be made to them may now be paid in advance.

The new proposal extends this authority to all personnel, commissioned and enlisted, of all services.

A bill, S. 966, incorporating the department's proposal, was introduced 6 April by Chairman Reynolds of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Text of the Secretary's letter and of the bill, follows:

"One of the difficult problems encountered at the time of the shipment of troops overseas is the settlement of indebtedness by soldiers in this country, prior to departure. If accounts could be settled and enlisted men provided with funds for necessary last minute purchases, the difficulty of collecting accounts from troops overseas would be eliminated.

(Continued on Next Page)

Amend Navy Appointment Act

Amendment of the present law prescribing procedure for appointment of commissioned warrant and warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard to ranks as high as captain in the Marine Corps and lieutenant in the Navy and Coast Guard has been asked by the Navy Department.

The present law, approved 27 June 1942, requires that, after 27 June 1943, no chief warrant or warrant applicant may be appointed to grade of lieutenant if more than 40 years of age, to grade of lieutenant (jg) if more than 35, or to ensign if more than 32.

It is proposed to extend the time in which these age limits will become effective to 30 June of the fiscal year following in which the war ends.

The Navy Department, in a letter to Congress this week, pointed out:

"In consequence of war conditions, many applicants are at stations where there are no facilities for taking the examinations pre-requisite for appointment. Through no fault of their own, such applicants, if they have already reached the ineligible age, or reach it before they can be examined, are thereby denied the appointments for which they would have been eligible if examined and appointed prior to 27 June 1943. Other commissioned warrant and warrant officers having the desired qualifications have been prevented by service conditions, such as being taken as prisoners of war, from making application for appointment or examination."

Rescued After 10 Months

Three members of the United States Army Air Forces, who had been missing in action in the Southwest Pacific Area since 24 May, 1942, have been rescued. They are: 2nd Lt. Marvin C. Hughes, 2nd Lt. Eugene D. Wallace, and Pvt. 1st Class Dale E. Bordner. They were rescued 26 March by the Royal Australian Air Force from the northern coast of Japanese-held New Britain.

War Dept. Bars Public Offices to Army Men

The War Department has amended Army Regulations so as not only to forbid Army personnel from engaging in political campaigns but also to bar them from accepting public office to which they may be elected.

It is the first time in the history of this country in which action has been taken to exclude from elective office all of the large body of men in the Army—a group which in the past has contributed fine men to the executive and legislative posts of both the states and the Federal government.

At the Navy Department it was said that the only inhibition members of the sea service are under are those laid down by the Hatch Act which forbids the payment of Federal salaries to employees who engage in political activities.

The new regulation was approved on 25 February 1943, but was not made public. It was uncovered by news reporters this week, most of whom attributed it to the frequent mention of General Douglas MacArthur as a nominee for the presidency in 1944, although General MacArthur has stated that he has no intentions of being a candidate.

At his press conference President Roosevelt was queried as to the significance of the regulations, but he said that he had not heard of them before and asked the reporters at whom they were supposed to be aimed.

In response to questions by reporters, the Secretary of War stated, "I can tell you with great explicitness that I didn't have General MacArthur in mind, or any other individual."

Asked if he had conferred with the White House before issuing the order, Mr. Stimson said that he had not conferred with anybody except War Department personnel.

The Secretary said that the regulation does not preclude discharge of an individual to accept a public office.

At his press conference the Secretary of War read a prepared statement as follows:

"As far back as 1925, Army Regulations (AR 600-10, 30 June 1925) prohibited persons on active duty from taking active part in political management or political campaigns. As far back as 1937, Army Regulations (change 3 to AR 600-10, 15 July 1937) prohibited persons on active duty from participating in non-military activities or interests which would tend to interfere with or hamper in any degree the full and proper discharge of their military duties, or would normally give rise to suspicion that such participation would have that effect. The above prohibitions were continued in effect at all times after they had first been promulgated. They were republished in the revision of AR 600-10 of 6 September 1938, which was the last revision of AR 600-10 before the current one of 2 June 1942.

"In September, 1941, the country being still at peace, the War Department relaxed the above rule as to elective office to the extent of allowing members of the reserve components, who had been called to extended active duty and who were on leave status from public offices held by them, to run for election, on the condition that their election and occupancy of such office would not interfere with their military duties.

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APR 12 1943

Term Arnold Promotion a Just Reward and Recognition of Air Forces

FROM newspapers throughout the United States has come commendation for the recent elevation of the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, to the rank of full general. Among typical reactions of the nation's editors were these:

"The promotion of Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces to the rank of full general . . . is an official acknowledgement of the cardinal role of air power in the present war," declares the Washington, D. C., Post. "This acknowledgement is, indeed, somewhat belated. But it serves to illustrate the extent to which we have profited by the lessons of Pearl Harbor, the Coral Sea, Midway and the Bismarck Sea, however slow or reluctant we may have been to accept the lessons of Spain, China, Poland, Norway, Dunkerque and Crete. If we have not come to the point of conceding to air power the supreme position envisaged for it by such enthusiasts as the late General Douhet and the late General Mitchell, we have at least raised it to a position fully equal to land and sea power."

"The American people will approve this latest recognition of General Arnold's contribution to the success of the war," states the Wichita, Kan., Beacon, while the Fort Worth, Tex., Star-Telegram comments:

"Aviation, once regarded as the tail of the Army's kite, has gained in prestige sufficient to call for a full general as its commanding officer. The Army Air Forces now stands shoulder to shoulder with the senior services, the Army and the Navy."

"The appointment of the first general in the history of United States military aviation," says the Philadelphia, Pa., Evening Bulletin, "does not meet the demands of those who want an independent air command. But it puts the Army Air Forces, in rank and prestige, on equal footing with ground and sea forces."

"In like tenor, the Chicago, Ill., Sun points out: "When the United States entered the war, the chief of the Army Air Corps was one among 56 major generals. Today the same man, holding the same post, is one among four full generals in the Army. The promotion of Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold to the rank of general, along with

Marshall, MacArthur and Eisenhower, reflects the final emergence of the air arm to the place it deserves in the Army organization."

"General Arnold was one of the early American military fliers," observes the Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal, "and the building of an air force of size commensurate with the wealth and needs of this country has been a burning ambition with him for many, many years. . . . Those who will cheer the loudest now that he has reached the highest possible rank will be those who serve under him, and that's the acid test."

"This distinction," says the Dayton, O., Herald of the advancement, "not only accords General Arnold the recognition he deserves but it also grants full recognition to the role the Air Forces occupy in modern armies."

Declares the neighboring Columbus Evening Dispatch, "The nation is as one in congratulating General Arnold on his promotion. How widespread favorable public feeling is was reflected in the speedy, unanimous ratification by the Senate of his nomination for the higher position recommended by the President."

"It is significant," states the St. Louis, Mo., Star Times, "that the elevation of Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold to a full generalship—the first American air specialists in history to be so honored—follows quickly upon the dazzling triumph of the Bismarck Sea, when American air power smashed and destroyed an entire Jap convoy."

"Arnold becomes our fifth full general, the others being Pershing, Marshall, MacArthur and Eisenhower," observes the Los Angeles Times. "The importance of the step-up is that the Air Forces now has a top rank equal to that of the Army itself—a far cry from World War I days when the Air Forces was an appendage of the Signal Corps."

"His advancement is fully merited," declares the Philadelphia, Pa., Inquirer of the promotion. "General Arnold, a pioneer in military aviation from its earliest days, has been a steadfast exponent of greater air power, through the parlous time of the Billy Mitchell agitation and the period of vast expansion in this war."

Pay In Advance

(Continued from First Page)

insted. In addition troops are often shipped to points where regular payment of payrolls may be impracticable within the first month or two following disembarkation because of lack of facilities. In such cases, it is believed desirable that troops should be furnished with a small amount of funds prior to departure.

"If troops embark within a few days after the end of the month, little difficulty is experienced as the troops have been paid for the preceding month, have settled their debts and have funds available for necessary purchases. On the other hand, if embarkation occurs toward the end of the month, the troops have not been paid and cannot be paid in advance for the balance of the month. Although partial payments for the portion of the month already served may be made, the procedure is exceedingly cumbersome. In most cases, payrolls will already have been prepared for the full month, but new partial payrolls would have to be prepared to accomplish earlier payment. The work involved in the preparation of partial payment rolls is equal to that involved in the preparation of the regular monthly payroll and would involve a duplication of effort which time frequently would not permit. Moreover, under present conditions it is often impossible to predict the date of embarkation sufficiently far in advance. Embarkations scheduled for shortly after the first of the month actually occur prior to the end of the preceding month, and the expected payment of troops prior to embarkation is prevented.

"Under existing law the President may direct that advance be made to persons in the military and naval service employed on distant stations where the discharge of the pay and emoluments to which they may be entitled cannot be regularly effected; advances of not to exceed three months may be made to naval officers ordered to and from sea duty and to and from shore duty beyond the seas; and payments of allowances for quarters and subsistence may be made in advance to enlisted men under such regulations as the President may prescribe. However, there is no specific authority for payment of advance pay to enlisted or commissioned personnel of the Army or to enlisted personnel of the Navy when ordered to or from duty at any place beyond the continental United States, to or from Alaska, or to or from sea duty. Nor is the advance payment of expenses of subsistence or per diem in lieu thereof authorized by present law to be made to Army and Navy officers when transferred under orders outside the United States.

"If this legislative proposition is enacted, the War Department proposes to authorize the payment in advance of payrolls already prepared when the embarkation occurs prior to the end of the month. In addition, in cases where such action is deemed advisable and time permits, the preparation and payment in advance of payrolls for the current month may be permitted. In special cases where it is anticipated that regular payment of payrolls at stations overseas will be impracticable in the initial stages of the operation, the War Department may authorize payments covering periods of not more than three months.

"Experience has revealed that payments of expenses of subsistence or per diem in lieu thereof to military personnel travelling under orders outside the continental United



RENE EDWARD DE RUSSY 3rd
a true Service Baby, who celebrates his first birthday on April 10, 1943. His mother (now Christean Butterfield Moore) is the granddaughter of the late Commodore John H. Moore, USN. Rene 3rd is a direct descendant of General René Edward de Russy, former Chief of Engineers, and Superintendent of the United States Military Academy from 1832-1838. His grandfather, Col. René Edward de Russy, is now stationed in Utah. His father, 1st Lt. René Edward de Russy, Jr., is stationed at Ft. Mason, Calif. His uncle Lt. Col. John H. de Russy, AC, is serving overseas. Many members of his family are engaged in the military service both here and abroad.

States are often difficult to make. However, the receipt of such expense by these individuals is essential to the accomplishment of their mission. In order that these situations may be remedied, the War Department believes that it is necessary to procure legal authority to permit advancements of such expenses to members of the military forces for a period equal to the estimated time of their absences from the United States, not exceeding one year.

"Advance payments to persons serving with the military or naval services, including members of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps and to civilian officers and employees in or under the jurisdiction of the War Department or the Navy Department, are incorporated in this proposal for the same reasons and under the same conditions as for military personnel.

"The enactment of the proposed legislation will involve no additional expense to the government except in the relatively small number of cases where death or other unavoidable circumstances result in uncollectible overpayments. It is to be noted that the bill provides for the collection of any excess advanced over and above the actual amount legally due from any amounts due or accruing from the United States to the person to whom the advance was made.

"I am informed that the Navy Department favors the enactment of the proposed legislation."

The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That, during the present war and for six months thereafter, under such regulations as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, not to exceed pay for three months may be advanced to any person in or serving with the military or naval service and to any civilian officers and employees in and under the jurisdiction of the War Department and the Navy Department when ordered to or from sea duty, or to or from duty at any place beyond the continental limits of the

United States, and to and from Alaska. Any such person traveling under orders outside of the United States and entitled to expenses of subsistence or per diem in lieu thereof may be advanced an amount for such expenses or per diem in lieu thereof, as authorized by law and his orders, for a period equal to the estimated time of absence from the United States, not exceeding one year. Any excess advanced under this Act over and above the actual amount legally due, if not otherwise refunded, may be collected from any amounts otherwise due or accruing from the United States to the person to whom the advance was made.

Sec. 2. Necessary adjustments of advance payments made under authority hereof shall be made on subsequent vouchers and pay rolls and any overpayments to persons no longer in the service of the United States and occurring solely by reason of payments made under authority of this Act, if proper and timely efforts have been made to collect, or provide for collecting, any excess over amounts legally due, shall be passed to the credit of, or shall not be charged in the accounts of, the disbursing officers involved.

Calendar of Legislation BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 2367. Rep. Maas, Minn. Authorizing Joint Chiefs of Staff to determine military and naval requirements and to coordinate and direct military and naval operations. Gives supreme authority over manpower and materiel.

H. R. 2365. Rep. Keogh, N. Y. Personal exemption of \$3,500 from income tax for personnel of armed forces.

H. R. 2376. Rep. Hancock, N. Y. Exemption and abatement of income tax up to \$3,500 for personnel of armed forces.

H. R. 2418. Rep. Hinshaw, Calif. Providing for appointments to Military and Naval Academies from among sons of service personnel who receive Congressional Medal of Honor.

H. R. Res. 112. Rep. Brooks, La. Suspending Army officer retirements for age for duration of war.

S. 954. Sen. Walsh, Mass. Providing for reimbursement of certain enlisted men of the Navy for personal property lost in the sinking of the ship Hugh L. Scott.

S. 955. Sen. Walsh, Mass., and H. R. 2413. Rep. Vinson, Ga. Providing increase in penalty for trespass on Naval, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard bases or stations.

S. 966. Sen. Reynolds, N. C. Provides for payment in advance of pay and allowances to army and navy personnel, and civilian officers and employees ordered overseas.

S. 973. Sen. Walsh, Mass. To change to 30 June in the fiscal year after the conclusion of the war the terminal time for examination and appointment of warrant and chief warrant officers to commissioned rank in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 222. Conveying certain Army property to the people of Puerto Rico. Passed by House. To President.

S. 223. Authorizing exchange of lands at Fort Sill between the War Department and the Department of the Interior. Passed by House. To President.

S. 224. Authorizing exchange of lands between the city of Philadelphia, Pa., and the War Department. Passed by House. To President.

S. 427. Additional pay for enlisted person-

nel on diving duty in the Army. Passed by House. To President.

S. 784. Provides for use of profits of ships stores for welfare and pleasure of officers as well as enlisted personnel. Passed by Senate.

S. 800. Authorizing certain officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to act as notaries public, during the emergency, when designated by the Secretary of the Navy. Passed by Senate and House. To President.

S. 829. Authorizing the temporary appointment of commodores in the Navy. Passed by Senate and House. To President.

S. 853. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to permit sales by ships stores to civilian officers and employees of the United States, and to certain other persons, in continental U. S., where purchase from private agencies is impracticable. Passed by Senate and House. To President.

S. 872. Authorizes the President to appoint Frank T. Hines a brigadier general in the Army of the United States, and to place him on the retired list. Passed by Senate.

S. 879. Authorizing the reduction of the length of the course at Annapolis from four years to three years for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. Passed by Senate.

S. 903. Granting personnel 120 additional days in which to apply for National Service Life Insurance. Passed by Senate and House. To President.

S. 400. Providing for the reorganization of the administrative and functional activities of the Public Health Service. Passed by Senate.

S. 684. Relieving Lt. M. V. Daven, U. S. Army, of liability for repayment to the United States of certain sums received by him as compensation for services. Passed by Senate.

S. 695. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Lt. Joseph F. Bolger, USN, a per diem allowance for subsistence while he was on temporary additional duty. Passed by Senate.

H. R. 2068. Supplemental appropriations for Navy Department. Signed by President.

H. R. 2346. Appropriation for War Department civil functions. Passed by House.

H. R. 1691. Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay cost of transporting certain civilian employees to and from places of duty outside the United States. Passed by Senate.

H. R. 1857. Appointment of women physicians and surgeons in the Army and Navy. Passed by House. Reported in Senate.

H. R. 1284. Providing for naturalization of non-citizens serving honorably in the present war. Passed by House.

H. R. 2292. Use of Red Cross and benefits to Red Cross personnel when cooperating with armed forces. Passed by House.

H. R. 2281. Special insignia for merchant seamen serving during the war. Passed by House.

Vote Rank for General Hines

The Senate has passed the bill, S. 872, which authorizes the President to appoint the Veterans' Administrator, Frank T. Hines, a brigadier general in the Army of the United States, after which he would be placed on the retired list of the Army. The Administrator had that rank before resigning to become head of the Veterans' Bureau.

Bar Army Men from Public Office

(Continued from First Page)

fere with their military duties (AG 000.1 (7-23-41) MB-A-M, September 26, 1941).¹

"After Pearl Harbor, the country being then at war, it became essential to assure that all military personnel on active duty would devote their entire time and energy exclusively to the discharge of their military obligations. By War Department Circular No. 243, dated 24 July 1942,² it was provided that 'no individual on active duty will hereafter seek election or reelection to public office, or take an active part in political management or political campaigns.'

"Cases arose, however, in which this absolute prohibition worked unnecessary hardships, where members of reserve components who were on leave status from public offices held by them were threatened with loss of substantial pension and retirement and other benefits, theretofore earned by them, if they could not stand for reelection. In consequence, the rule was relaxed by War Department by Circular 413, dated 18 December 1942,³ so as to allow, in proper cases, individuals on active duty to become candidates for and accept reelection to public office held by them when they entered upon active duty, on condition that neither their candidacy for such office nor their occupancy thereof would interfere with their military duties.

The change, dated 25 February 1943, to AR 000-10, did not alter or modify anything in the foregoing. It merely consolidated the various outstanding directives, which were scattered in different places, and put them into one place, in the appropriate Army Regulations.

The War Department considers that the existing policy is not only wise and necessary from the point of view of the effective functioning of the military establishment in time of war, but, also, that it is the only policy which is compatible with democratic principles and procedures. Nothing could more directly expose a political system to the improper intrusions of the military, than to allow men to exercise military and civil (and, more especially, legislative) office simultaneously. The existing War Department

¹ AGO, 26 September 1941—"The War Department is cognizant of the fact that certain members of the reserve components, now on extended active duty, are in a leave status from public offices held by them prior to entering upon active duty and that some may wish to seek election or reelection during their period of active military service. If such person can accomplish the necessary campaign by taking ordinary leave due him, and if his election and occupancy of civil office will not interfere with his military duties, the War Department will consider exempting him from compliance with the pertinent Army Regulations."

² III—Political activities of military personnel on active duty.—1. Letter from The Adjutant General (A. G. 000.1 (7-23-41) MB-A-M), 26 September 1941, subject, Political activities of military personnel on active duty is rescinded.

2. Paragraph 4c, AR 000-10, is applicable to all persons in the active military service, and no individual on active duty will hereafter seek election or reelection to public office, or take an active part in political management or political campaigns. Individuals who, prior to 24 July 1942, have obtained permission of the War Department to seek election to public office, may continue their candidacy and complete any leave therefor already granted. No additional leave will be authorized for this purpose.

³ Circular 413, 18 Dec. 1942. Paragraph 2, Section III, Circular 243, 1942 is rescinded and following substituted therefore:

2a. Par. 4c, AR 000-10, is applicable to all persons in the active military service. No individual on active duty will hereafter become a candidate for or seek or accept election to any public office not held by him when he entered upon active duty.

b. No individual on active duty will hereafter become a candidate for or seek or accept reelection to public office held by him when he entered upon active duty, without prior approval of the War Department, and such approval will be granted only in cases of material hardship and if, in the opinion of the commanding officer, such individual's candidacy for reelection to and occupancy of such office will not interfere with his military duties; and no leave will be authorized for any purpose of campaigning for such reelection or of promoting or furthering same.

c. No individual on active duty will hereafter take an active part in political management or political campaigning.

d. Individuals who prior to 24 July 1942, have obtained permission of the War Department to seek election to public office may continue their candidacy and complete any leave therefor already granted, but no additional leave will be authorized for this purpose.

"On With the War"

Dispatches from Australia report that when General Douglas MacArthur was asked for comment on the Army's new "politics" regulation he replied "Let's get on with the war."

policy, which prohibits officeholders from exercising the functions of office while on active military duty, is essential for the maintenance of the traditional American separation between the military and the civilian branches of government."

Historians recall that the injection of politics into the military is far from a new angle. General Grant, who himself made the transition from the Army to the White House, tells in his memoirs of the political intrigue involved in the War with Mexico. The command of the expedition was first denied to General Scott because it was feared he had political ambitions, and was given to General Taylor. But when the Whig papers began booming Taylor for the Presidency the Polk administration decided to send Scott. General Taylor subsequently became president. One also recalls the political maneuvering that centered around General Miles and General Wood, both of whom were supposed to have political ambitions and consequently were the targets for the parties in power.

This latest action aroused considerable comment in Congress.

Representative Bennett, of Missouri, termed the order "another move to further the fourth-term campaign." Stating that "this eliminates General Douglas MacArthur for the present," Mr. Bennett declared, "With the selections thus narrowed down and our troops properly 'educated' through censorship and the O.W.I. booklets promoting the personal prestige of the fourth-term candidate, the pattern takes on form."

"Why," he continued, "was this order not issued before the congressional elections if it is necessary to win the war?"

"Since when," demanded Representative Fish, of N. Y., on the House floor, 7 April, "has the executive department of the government assumed powers that nullify the Constitution of the United States?

"Under the Constitution every citizen is guaranteed the right to hold any public office to which the people may elect him. It is the inherent right of every American whether in the Army or out, or in time of peace or war. This is a most arbitrary order disqualifying patriotic Americans in our armed forces from the lowest rank to the highest from being a candidate for public office."

"Service in the Army or Navy has never before been used to prohibit anyone in our armed forces from being a candidate or accepting an elective office," he continued.

Representative Kearney, of N. Y., called the "ukase" an "unfair blow" at "the American soldier and sailor in uniform."

Senator Vandenberg said: "I want to make it plain at once that I am shocked by the War Department order of recent date that 'no member of the military forces on active duty will hereafter become a candidate for or seek or accept election to any public office not held by him when he entered upon active duty.'

b. No individual on active duty will hereafter become a candidate for or seek or accept reelection to public office held by him when he entered upon active duty, without prior approval of the War Department, and such approval will be granted only in cases of material hardship and if, in the opinion of the commanding officer, such individual's candidacy for reelection to and occupancy of such office will not interfere with his military duties; and no leave will be authorized for any purpose of campaigning for such reelection or of promoting or furthering same.

c. No individual on active duty will hereafter take an active part in political management or political campaigning.

d. Individuals who prior to 24 July 1942, have obtained permission of the War Department to seek election to public office may continue their candidacy and complete any leave therefor already granted, but no additional leave will be authorized for this purpose.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Chances for early service tax relief destroyed by House action on tax bill?

Senate Military Committee delays action on two Army general nominations?

Post Office interprets Army mail restrictions?

Navy instructions on rationing for messes ashore?

Coast Guard offers permanent commissions to warrants and chief warrants?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.

election to any public office not held by him when he entered upon active duty." I can understand the necessity for discouraging ordinary political activities on the part of members of the armed forces. But this order nullifies the fundamental rights of American citizenship. It inhibits, furthermore, the rights of our whole people to turn (to) the military establishment for high leadership in civilian places of high authority. I deny the right of the War Department to militarize the processes of American democracy. I deny the right of the War Department to thus indirectly control American elections. I think I can understand the purpose. But I, for one, repudiate it. If the American people ever desire to draft a member of the military forces for high American responsibility, it will take more than the petty dictum of the War Department to deny them this high privilege. We are not yet totally at the mercy of our self-serving over-lords. If a great American emerges, for example, as the next, most eligible President of the United States, the War Department cannot stop him just because he happens to be a 'member of the military forces on active duty'—and it will make a blunder, as ineffectual as it will be transparent, if he tries."

The changes were made by adding four subparagraphs to paragraph C of Army Regulation 600-10, Personnel, Military Discipline. (Subparagraph C(1), below, is a repetition of that carried in the original regulations.) The new text follows:

4. Political activities of persons in military service. * * *

C. Activity at elections and performance of duties of public office.

(1) No person in the military service will use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof. Such persons while on active duty, although retaining the right to vote and to express their opinions on all political subjects and candidates, will take no active part in political management or in political campaigns. All persons in the military service, active and retired, are subject to the restraints imposed by Article of War 62.⁴

(2) No member of the military forces on active duty will hereafter become a candidate for or seek or accept election to any public office not held by him when he entered upon active duty.

(3) No member of the military forces on active duty will hereafter become a candidate for or seek or accept reelection to public office held by him when he entered upon active duty, without prior approval of the War Department, and such approval will be granted only in cases of material hardship and if, in the opinion of the commanding officer, such individual's candidacy for reelection to and occupancy of such office will not interfere with his military duties; and no leave will be authorized for any purpose of campaigning for such reelection or of promoting or furthering same.

(4) No member of the military forces on active duty, whether on a duty status or on leave of absence or furlough, will act in his official capacity as the holder of any public office, or perform any of the duties thereof.

(5) A member of the military service on active duty may be honorably discharged therefrom for the convenience of the government upon his request in a proper case, for the purpose of performing the duties of a public office as specified in Section 5 (c) (1) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.⁵ Requests for such discharge will be submitted to the War Department through military channels.

⁴ Article of War 62. Disrespect toward the President, Vice President, Congress, Secretary of War, Governors, Legislatures.—Any officer who uses contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President, Vice President, the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of War, or the governor or legislature of any State, Territory, or other possession of the United States in which he is quartered shall be dismissed from the service or suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct. Any other person subject to military law who so offends shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

⁵ Selective Service Act. 5 (c) (1) The Vice President of the United States, the Governors, and all other State officials chosen by the voters of the entire State, of the several States and Territories, members of the legislative bodies of the United States and of the several States and Territories, judges of the courts of record of the United States and of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, shall, while holding such offices, be deferred from training and service under this Act in the land and naval forces of the United States.

Women Doctors In Army and Navy

The House this week passed H.R. 1857 which provides for the appointment of women physicians and surgeons in the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee immediately reported the bill to the Senate.

The Surgeons General of the two branches are to appoint and remove at their discretion licensed, qualified women of the medical profession, subject to the approval of the interested secretaries. The women doctors are to be commissioned in the AUS or the Naval Reserve and are to receive the same pay and allowances and are to have the same rights, privileges, and benefits as members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army and the Naval Reserve of the Navy with the same grade and length of service. Their inclusion in the Medical Departments of the services will be for the duration of the present war and six months thereafter.

No Circular 80 Appointments

Although a final decision has not yet been announced by the War Department, it is understood that no appointments in the Regular Army will be tendered this year to officers of reserve components on active duty.

It has been decided, it is understood, that, with appointment of the current group of honor R.O.T.C. graduates, the regulation (AR 605-7) authorizing such appointments will be suspended for the duration of the war.

The graduation of two West Point classes this year, caused by shortening of the course to three years, is the reason for the proposed suspension of Circular 80.

This move is made necessary because there are only a limited number of Regular Army appointments, sufficient to fill vacancies and to build the officer strength over a ten-year period to limits set by the Panama Coast Artillery-Air Corps Expansion Act of 1939.

Gen. Thos. H. Green Returns

Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor of Hawaii, has announced that Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Green, whose advance planning speeded the Islands' recovery from the Pearl Harbor attack, has been called to Washington for a military assignment.

Marine Corps Nominations

The Senate this week confirmed the nominations of 19 civilians and meritorious noncommissioned officers for commissions in the Regular Army Corps. Names of the nominees were printed on page 862 of the 3 April issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

At the same time six additional men were nominated for regular commissions as second lieutenants, as follows:

William G. Winters, F. J. O'Connor, Jr. Kenneth H. Sayre
George Wolly Pl. Sgt. G. W. King
John R. Napton, Jr.

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Because of the great number of changes of station during the current emergency, please allow us two weeks in which to change your subscription address.

Thanks,
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

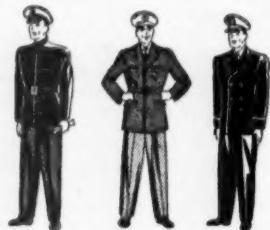
Mail for Soldiers

Claiming that the Office of War Information is using much space on ships in sending propaganda abroad to alien people to arouse them to resist the enemies of the United Nations, Representative Overton Brooks, of Louisiana, has taken up the cudgel in behalf of providing more ship space for mail to and from the armed forces. He claims he has learned that space is not available for this mail and that as a result of not hearing from each other, often for long periods, personnel of the Army and Navy and their mothers and fathers are having their morale affected.

The Congressman based his plea for better mail service on a story told to him by two soldiers who had been fighting in Australia and the Solomons, claiming that they had not heard from their families in four months while in the Pacific Southwest.

Mr. Brooks said, "It is a fine thing to build up the morale of other peoples for the purpose of resisting Hitler and his hordes, but it is more important to maintain the morale of our own soldiers and sailors as well as their families back home. When we win this war it is going to be won with our own people and our allies, and they are the ones who should have prior place when it comes to the mail. Let us get the mails through and build up the morale and spirits of our own boys in Europe and Asia."

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Eating Out Restricted

Officers and enlisted men to whom food is available in Army mess halls should refrain from eating in civilian restaurants, according to instructions to all units of his command by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces.

"Civilian food sources are being taxed to the utmost. To place an additional burden on these sources of also serving the military, when there are ample rations available at Army mess halls, is both imprudent and ill-advised," said General McNair.

"Nation-wide rationing of food was instituted by our Government as a conservation measure to insure that both soldier and civilian be properly nourished," the General has informed his command. "The soldier's allowance of food is more ample than that of the civilian. Individual allowances in civil life are designed to prevent waste. It is therefore doubly incumbent upon the military to prevent wastage of food issued for its maintenance."

Urging that both officers and men make habitual use of mess halls while on duty status, so as not to impose a strain on the food supply of nearby communities, General McNair made it clear that his recommendation is not intended to curtail the use of recreational facilities specifically provided for military personnel in cities and towns near camp.

In the meanwhile, General McNair's program for the prevention of waste of Army food is being extended and strengthened.

"Clean Plate" and "Empty Garbage Can" are watchwords in all Army units.

Frequent inspection of mess halls and kitchens at unannounced intervals is helping to check on the storage, selection, cooking, flavoring, seasoning and the economical serving of food at Army camps. Commanding Generals have been advised to see that errors disclosed by these inspections are corrected immediately.

Consolidation of small mess halls wherever practicable is also directed by General McNair as a conservation measure, if such action does not interfere with training or performance of combat missions. He has also asked that full use be made of available specialists trained in bakers and cooks schools so that they may handle the various problems of mess management.

Army Civil Affairs Division

Establishment of a Civil Affairs Division in the Office of the Chief of Staff was announced this week.

The Civil Affairs Division, a unit of the War Department Special Staff, will advise the Secretary of War on all matters within the purview of the War Department, except those affecting military operations, in areas occupied by the Army of the United States as a result of military operations.

Close co-operation will be maintained between the Civil Affairs Division and the Operations Division of the War Department General Staff, the Commanding Generals of foreign theaters of operations, and the Army Service Forces. The Division also will maintain liaison with appropriate civilian agencies of the United States Government whose functions are related to occupied areas or other theaters of war.

The Division likewise will maintain the War Department's contacts with inter-Allied boards on matters related to liberated areas or occupied enemy areas.

The War Department has not yet announced the name of the director of the Division, although there is some speculation that Major Florillo LaGuardia of New York may be slated for the post.

Army Victory Gardens

Victory gardens may be grown at the camps where suitable soil is handy to the living quarters, and provide a share of the vegetables the soldiers require for their mess. Army gardens, as such, aren't new, but almost as old as the Army itself.

They have flourished at many permanent posts. Now, the War Department announces, they are to be on a larger scale.

"They may be planted only where the equipment and tools are on hand or readily available and where no additional farm implements are necessary," the War Department announced. "The plots must be readily available to quarters. They must be of such size and planted with such vegetables that the military personnel, in the time available, can properly care for them. Food so produced will be for the consumption of military personnel only and not for sale."

PX Service in Africa

Hq., United States Army Forces in the Middle East.—"I'm here to help your exchange officers and to expedite the flow and distribution of their supplies to the Middle East."

This was the greeting of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, Chief of Army Exchange Service, United States Army Services of Supply, who arrived here on an inspection tour of exchange facilities. He is responsible for all those little comforts that keep a soldier rarin' to go and came at the request of Lt. Gen. Breton Somervell, Commanding General of the United States Army Services of Supply. He is conferring with Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton and Maj. Gen. Robert W. Crawford, Commanding Generals of the United States Army Forces in the Middle East and Services of Supply in the Middle East respectively with the view of increasing exchange supplies to this theatre.

Greets Army

BY HON. RALPH A. BARD,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy

THIS Army Day finds our great Army active on many fronts, in many widespread sections of the globe. In the battles fought thus far, it has already demonstrated its fitness to stand at the top of the ranks of all the military organizations our country has had to build, as a means of repelling danger and repulsing tyranny. But the greatest glories of today's Army are still in the future. Only now is this mighty force reaching its peak of training—only now is our flood of equipment attaining such a size that our fighting men can fight, on an equal footing, any enemy in any country or in any climate. After weeks and months of production and preparation, the time has now come when greatest emphasis can be placed on accomplishment in combat.

The United States Navy is proud to greet this great Army as a comrade-in-arms, working as one in the cause of victory.

Officers' Rental Allowances

Acting under authority of the act of 6 March 1943, which permits payment of rental allowances to Army officers without dependents on field duty who are not furnished quarters, the War Department has issued instructions regarding certificates to be filed by officers entitled to the benefits of the act.

The instructions are contained in War Department Circular 87, which states that at stations where the government maintains public quarters, the commanding officer must certify that quarters are not available for a particular officer to entitle the latter to his allowance.

However, if the officer concerned is absent from his permanent station and the certificate of the commanding officer is not available, or he is at a station where there are no quarters in existence, his own certificate on his pay voucher will be sufficient.

Deny Claim for "Step-Up" Pay

Claim of an Army enlisted man, retired in 1915, for the difference between retired pay of a first sergeant and a chief musician was denied this week by the Court of Claims.

The Court held that the War Department had done the man no injustice in refusing to accept his retirement application, forwarded by his commanding officer, on the grounds that his promotion

from battalion sergeant major to chief musician just before retirement was solely for the purpose of obtaining added retired pay inasmuch as the man, a capable sergeant major, had no qualifications whatever as a musician.

Extra Foreign Pay for WAACs

The Comptroller General has held that members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are entitled to additional pay for foreign or sea service on the same basis as members of the Regular Army with whom their pay was assimilated by the WAAC pay act of 26 Oct. 1942.

At the same time, the Comptroller denied the right of WAACs to extra flying pay.

In his decision (B-31568), the Comptroller General said further that rental allowances are payable to WAACs on exactly the same basis as such allowances are payable to officers of the Regular Army, without dependents.

Army Enlisted Divers

Legislation increasing pay of enlisted men of the Army on diving duty is now before the President, with passage this week by the House of S. 427 which provides for the increase.

By the bill the Secretary of War is authorized to prescribe regulations that will increase the pay of enlisted men engaged in this duty at rates ranging between \$5 and \$30 a month according to the type of duty performed by them in connection with diving. In addition, officers and enlisted personnel engaged in operations of over ninety feet, or in depths of less than 90 feet when it is certified that "extraordinary hazardous conditions exist," are to be paid \$5 an hour for each hour or fraction of an hour that they are engaged in this duty.

DSM for Gens. Patch, Kenner

Award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commanding general of United States armed forces at Guadalcanal, and to Brig. Gen. Albert W. Kenner, for distinguished services overseas, was announced this week by the War Department.

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Redemption of Coupons

Clarifying its former orders abolishing credit at Army exchanges and commissaries, the War Department has issued Circular No. 87 to provide for redemption of coupon books in the hands of personnel of units transferred from a post, camp or station.

Use of coupon books bought for cash at face value, to be used at theaters, barber shops, and similar services is encouraged by the War Department.

To prevent losses to men, the Department states in the new circular that:

"When organizations are to be transferred from a post, camp or station, the exchange officer will make arrangements with the commanders of such organizations to redeem for cash the unused coupons in the hands of members of such organizations. If the time element involved in the transfer of troops from post, camp or station is such as not to make possible the immediate cash redemption of exchange coupons, the organization commander will collect such unused portions of coupon books and forward them to the exchange officer for a consolidated settlement. The organization commander upon receipt of the redemption value will make distribution to the individual members concerned."

Service Nominations Confirmed

The Senate late last week confirmed a long list of nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

The Army nominations confirmed were published on page 831 of the 27 March issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and included temporary advancement of 23 brigadier generals to major general and 71 colonels to be advanced temporarily to brigadier general. Held up were the nominations of Cols. Arthur R. Harris, FA, and Col. (Lt. Col.) Claude M. Adams, Inf., to be brigadier generals.

These two nominations were confirmed this week.

The Marine nominations confirmed were those of Cols. David L. S. Brewster and Clifton B. Cates to be temporary

brigadier generals.

The Navy nominations confirmed were for temporary promotion of Capt. Ingram C. Sowell to grade of rear admiral and of a large number of officers for permanent promotion. These names were listed on page 839 of the 27 March issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Officers' Son Commissioned

Wayne A. Chesledon, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. A. C. Chesledon, USA-Ret., of Portland, Ore., has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, it was announced this week. Lieutenant Chesledon has just been graduated from Cornell Medical College. He is now a surgical interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

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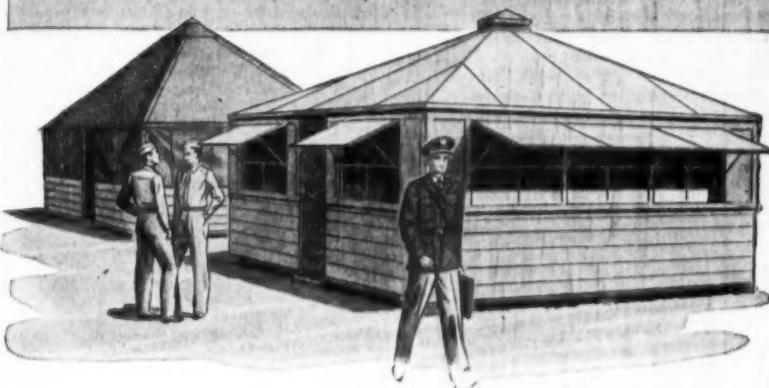
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Because it is pre-fabricated at the factory, the Victory Adapter Unit can be readily installed with a minimum of inconvenience at camps where tents are occupied. The Adapter Unit insures greater warmth in winter, more comfort in summer, better lighting, dryness, and improved health conditions.

Economy, in the elimination of canvas replacements, savings in fuel costs—which may run as high as 50% over fuel costs in tents under like conditions—are

important factors, too, in converting tents with the Victory Adapter Unit.

OFFICERS—If you are in charge of tent encampments or otherwise concerned with housing personnel, we suggest you write for "Victory Huts and Homes", a well illustrated, comprehensive booklet on what we can do, and do quickly, in solving your housing problems. There's a chapter devoted to the Victory Adapter Unit, with photographs, blueprints and full details.

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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

Navy Department Budget

To carry on the Navy's part of the war effort for the fiscal year beginning 1 July 1943 and ending 30 June 1944, President Roosevelt this week asked appropriations totalling \$24,553,638,000.

This sum in \$916,669,319 more than was asked for operations for the current fiscal year, but is \$1.5-billion more than the President indicated would be asked for the Navy when he submitted the general government budget to Congress this January. At that time, the President gave only totals for the Army and Navy, stating that, with rapid changes in military requirements, it would not be practicable to submit detailed breakdowns of Army and Navy requests until the Congress was ready to consider the appropriation bills for these services.

The request submitted this week is the breakdown for the Navy. That for the Army is expected to be submitted soon.

A breakdown of the requested appropriations by objectives indicates that some bureaus have hit the peak of their procurement programs and will require substantially less in fiscal year 1944 than in the present fiscal year 1943. Among these bureaus are Aeronautics, Medicine and Surgery, and the Coast Guard.

The following is a breakdown of the

budget by agencies, showing the amount requested for fiscal 1944, the amount appropriated in fiscal 1943, and the increase (decreases being indicated by a minus sign) :

Agency	1944	1943	Increase
Office of Sec. Nav.	\$36,897,000	\$25,018,685	\$11,878,315
Bur. Naval Personnel	523,508,000	290,627,642	232,970,358
Bureau of Ships	1,887,000,000	1,808,979,935	78,020,065
Bureau of Ordnance	3,476,800,000	3,954,165,413	-477,365,413
Supplies and Accounts	4,286,211,000	2,643,723,824	1,642,487,176
Medicine and Surgery	73,000,000	152,537,470	-79,537,470
Yards & Docks	1,960,000,000	1,424,645,021	535,354,979
Bur. Aeronautics	1,640,000,000	5,257,981,470	-3,617,981,470
Marine Corps	981,058,000	750,025,692	211,032,308
Increase, repl. of ships	9,024,000,000	6,796,260,385	2,227,739,615
Floating drydocks	210,000,000	210,000,000
Coast Guard	467,870,000	506,249,610	-38,370,610
Departmental salaries	5,124,000	5,143,579	-18,679
Contingent expenses	2,070,100	1,600,955	460,145
TOTALS	\$24,553,638,000	\$23,636,968,681	\$916,669,319

Note: Over \$9 billion is appropriated above, and additional money appropriated in 1943 and prior years is continued available to liquidate \$10,190,074,400 of contract authorizations heretofore made.

Details of the Bill

A number of changes in existing law are made by the bill, the principal of which is a proposal to remove all limits on the number of enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who may be assigned to the Navy Department, to Marine Corps headquarters and to Coast Guard headquarters. Removal of all limits on the number of men who may be inducted in the three services also is asked.

Among other proposals in the bill are: Office of the Secretary: Expenses of public relations offices are proposed to be reduced from \$125,000, fiscal 1943, to \$85,000 this coming year. A new item of \$50,000 for entertainment of Latin American officers is proposed. The appropriation for the Naval Research Laboratory is boosted from \$2,327,923 to \$2,475,000.

Bureau of Naval Personnel: An additional \$15,000 over 1943 is asked for the Naval War College. The appropriation for the Naval Academy is to be raised from \$3,219,402 to \$3,305,000.

Bureau of Ships: The peak of defense installations on merchant ships has been reached, indicated by a reduction of funds for this purpose from \$100,000,000 to \$57,000,000.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: Pay, subsistence and transportation of Naval personnel will take \$3,689,971,000 of the \$4,286,211,000 asked for the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Another attempt is being made to remove all statutory requirements imposed upon enlisted men who desire to go to the Naval Academy. Heretofore, applicants were required to serve nine months on a vessel in full commission or in fleet aircraft. When the Navy a few weeks ago sought to have these restrictions removed, Congress compromised by removing the requirement that service must be in vessels in commission or in aircraft. The nine-months' service requirement was retained.

Marine Corps: Amendment of law to permit extra pay for arms qualification for aircraft machine gunners is asked.

Create Rank of Commodore

After an interim of about 50 years, the rank of commodore is to be revived in the Navy.

The bill, S. 829, reestablishing the rank, was passed by the Senate late last week, approved by the House this week, and is now before the President.

Another purpose of the bill is to validate Coast Guard temporary promotions above rank of captain since the Navy temporary promotion act of 1941, under which the Coast Guard operates, limits temporary promotions in the service to officers not above rank of captain. The prohibition against promoting Coast Guard officers temporarily in advance of promotion of Navy line officers of equal length of service is also removed.

In requesting restoration of the rank of commodore, after recommending against it last year, the Navy stated that in expanding the Navy, many small "command groups" have been set up. Some of these are on detached duty and others are on semi-detached duty, but none of them are large enough to warrant having a rear admiral in command.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

Naval Nomination

The Senate this week confirmed Capt. Osborne B. Hardison, USN, as a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, ranking from 29 Nov. 1942.

service for pay purposes.

Commander Hilton had graduated from Annapolis on 2 June 1916. He resigned from the Navy on 2 Aug. 1920, and on 9 Aug. 1930 enrolled as a lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force. He accepted temporary appointment as ensign in the Coast Guard on 20 Aug. 1924.

The Court held that the Naval Reserve Force was not a part of the service, but that the members received a \$12 annual retainer for their promise to become members if needed in time of war or emergency. Therefore, Congress could not have had such persons in mind when it passed the 1922 pay act abolishing credit for certain service, but protecting officers in the service on 10 June 1922 from pay reductions. Commander Hilton, the Court stated, could not now be saved from losing a pay he was not drawing on 10 June 1922.

Opposes Insignia Bill

Recommending against enactment of a bill, H. R. 1745, which would provide insignia for aerial gunners and bombardiers in the Navy, the Navy Department told Congress this week that: "The issuance of insignia to aerial gunners and bombardiers involves a matter of administration, and steps have been taken to accomplish the purpose of the bill, for which reason enactment of the proposed legislation would appear to be unnecessary."

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Special Process Equipment

In an order published to the naval service, the Navy Department has instructed that hereafter student aviation pilots of pay grade three and below will be rated as aviation pilots, first class, instead of aviation pilots, second class, upon completion of flight training and designation as aviation pilot.

The rating of aviation pilot, second class, is not being abolished, but is being retained for disciplinary cases involving reduction in rating.

Commanding officers have been authorized to advance aviation pilots, second class, of the Navy and Naval Reserve to aviation pilots, first class.

Similar orders have been issued for the Coast Guard.

Deny Academy Service Credit

The Court of Claims this week denied claim of Lt. Comdr. Carl H. Hilton, USCG, for credit for his Naval Academy



They've Got What it Takes!

**It's all fighting talk
with the "Walkie-Talkie"!**

• "Company D to Battalion HQ—tanks maneuvering half a mile ahead!" That's a sample of what you'd hear if you listened in on this "Walkie-Talkie" signalman in action at his portable 2-way radio at the left. Listen in on him in one of his off-duty moments (*below*) and you'll get a pretty good idea why Camels are the favorite cigarette with men in the Marines... and in the Army, the Navy, and the Coast Guard, too.

First in the Service

The favorite cigarette with men in the Army, the Navy, the Marines, and the Coast Guard is Camel.
(Based on actual sales records in Post Exchanges and Canteens.)

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Editor

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1943

"The design of fighting ships must follow the mode of fighting instead of fighting being subsidiary to and dependent on the design of ships."—LORD FISHER.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

RECOGNITION of the special situation of officers and enlisted personnel in the Armed Forces has been given by the legislative and executive departments of the state of New York, Governor Dewey this week having signed the Wicks Bill which exempts all service compensation from the levy of state income tax. The statute applies to such pay earned last year, so that residents of New York now in the Armed Forces will not be required to pay a State tax this year. The Empire State thus sets the example not only for other states but also for the Federal Government. The revenue bill which the House Ways and Means committee is working on provides only for the exemption of \$3,500 of service income for those on active duty, thus failing to give any relief to the large body of retired personnel and granting only partial relief to active officers above the grade of captain in the Army and Marine Corps and lieutenants in the Navy and Coast Guard. Furthermore, statements by Chairman Doughton, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, indicate that the committee is not inclined to grant full relief to the men in the uniform of their country. There has been discussion on the floor of the House to the effect that any relief in service taxation should be extended only to those on duty outside the United States. This would be a further unwarranted discrimination, and would impose a particular burden upon the men in training in this country and those manning the vital defenses of our own territory—all of whom would rather be abroad. Omission of the retired personnel would be most cruel, for these officers and men already have given the best part of their lives to the country, they already have suffered a severe reduction from their active duty to retired pay status, and because of their age or physical condition few can augment their incomes by civilian employment. Yet they are expected to refund, in the form of taxation, part of the income the government pays them. On the active list, relief for one group and not for another upsets the scales of pay carefully worked out after years of study and thus penalizes those in the upper grades. We urge the Congress of the United States and the legislatures of those states which have not granted service relief to give full exemption from taxation to all incomes received for service in the Armed Forces of the country.

THE years of peace during which the men and ships of the United States Coast Guard patrolled the seas on their missions of law enforcement and life saving are paying big dividends today as the Coast Guard, an integral part of the Armed Forces, throws its weight against the Axis. From the Solomons to North Africa, Coast Guardsmen are part of the forces invading enemy held territory, operating landing barges, and serving on fighting vessels and transports. In the North Atlantic, instead of seeking icebergs and derelicts, they now seek enemy submarine prowlers. Their skill and courage is exemplified in the account given this week of the action of the Coast Guard Cutter Campbell, Comdr. James A. Hirshfield, commanding. In a twenty-four hour running fight with a submarine wolf pack, the Campbell's crew were called to general quarters twelve times, depth bombed five submarines and finally rammed the sixth. The ramming took place at night. The Campbell's officers detected the sub, and before the wary enemy could escape they were bearing down on her in a collision course. After smashing into the submersible, the crew of the Campbell opened fire with their guns at point blank range and had the satisfaction of seeing, by their own floodlights, several hits crash into the sub so that she shuddered from the impact of exploding shells. The Campbell suffered a twelve-foot gash below her waterline, but was guarded by a Polish destroyer while standing by waiting for help. Subsequently a British destroyer and corvette arrived to take up the vigil until a tug could tow her to port where she soon will be ready for sea again. In this war the relationship between the services is much closer than ever before, with the result that each has had an excellent opportunity to get better acquainted with the accomplishments of the others. They are all proud of the men and ships of the Coast Guard.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1943

Service Humor

Eye for Business

The draft officer surveyed the young man before him. "You've been put in 1-A," he said in a judicial manner, "and you will report at 9 o'clock next Monday morning." Then he unbent slightly. "Got any tires you'd like to sell?" he added.

Exchange.

In the Big Time
"Lieutenant, sir," said Corporal Crow, "It's time to promote me again. I've moved up into the sergeant's class, 'My weight is two hundred and ten.' —Rangefinder.

Learned His Lesson

The sergeant's lunch hadn't agreed with him, and he was putting a squad of recruits through a really tough drill. Suddenly he halted them, and advanced upon one man with menacing grimness.

"For weeks I've been trying to pound some sense into your head," he snarled, "and I ask you have you learned one single thing?"

"Just one," said the recruit. "Now I know why soldiers aren't afraid to die."

Contributed.

Right Up His Alley

Hal: Do you make good money as a ventriloquist?

Sam: Oh, yes, I have a good job now in the city.

Hal: Where are you working?

Sam: In a bird store selling parrots.

Sagebrush Rattler.

Good Picker

Reporter (interviewing grandfather of a Hollywood star): "Does Bill ever come back to the old farm since he's such a big shot in the movies?"

Grandfather: "Every one of the five summers he's been away."

Reporter: "And did he bring his wife with him?"

Grandfather: "Every time; and they was five as party girls as you ever laid eyes on!"

Exchange.

2 More Sergeant Stories

A private and his topkick were walking along the road on a hike. After a while, the buck said:

"What's the purpose of our taking hikes?"

"I don't know," said the sergeant.

A little later the private again asked, "Why do we have inspections on Saturdays?"

"Search me," replied the sergeant.

"Say, sarge . . ." began the rookie for the third time. "Oh, never mind!"

"Go ahead," said the sergeant. "Ask questions. How else you gonna learn?"

—Rangefinder.

The sergeant was asking recruits why walnut is used for the butt of a rifle.

"Because it has more resistance," volunteered one man.

"Wrong!"

"Because it is more elastic."

"Wrong!"

"Perhaps it's because it looks nicer than any other kind," said another timidly.

"Don't be so dumb," snapped the sergeant. "It's simply because it is laid down in the regulations."

—Sagebrush Rattler.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

G. A. E.—The AGO says warrant officers are not to be detailed as officers of the day or officers of the guard, nor to command troops.

N.J.—A bill has been introduced in the House which would permit commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard to count enlisted service and inactive commissioned service for pay purposes in the same manner as other officers count such service. The Navy Department is studying this bill and will undoubtedly recommend its enactment.

A.M.S.—Officers do not wear "hash marks" to indicate length of service, as do enlisted men. The markings on Army officers' sleeves indicate overseas service (not in World War II) or wounds.

A.F.N.—To obtain transfer to the Special Service Division, you should first apply for officer candidate school, then, if commissioned, make application for the transfer.

M.J.S.—There is no age limit for Army enlisted men for overseas duty and no age limit for officers other than that prescribed for duty with troops.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. B. Frank Cheatham were the honor guests at luncheon, Tuesday, of Mrs. Ralph Worthington. The luncheon followed the lecture at the Sullivan Club by General Cheatham on Stratford Hall, the birthplace of Robert E. Lee.

20 Years Ago

Comdr. Adolphus Staton, USN, Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who suffered serious injury while playing a game of soccer, is slowly recovering at the Naval Hospital, Washington.

30 Years Ago

Capt. Frederick G. Kellond, 20th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Kellond welcomed a son at Fort Douglas, Utah, 4 April, 1913.

50 Years Ago

Lt. H. C. Hale, 20th U. S. Infantry, was expected in St. Paul this week to report to General Ruger for duty at Headquarters, Department of Dakota.

75 Years Ago

Of Congressional doings, the debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill in the Senate is all we have to report this week of especial interest to the Army and Navy. The chief discussion was upon the amendment authorizing the enlistment of 1,250 apprentices and boys, in addition to the 8,500 sailors provided for.

**War Department
Navy Department**

WAR DEPARTMENT

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Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall
Deputy Chief of Staff
Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney
Commanding General, Army Air Forces
General Henry H. Arnold
Commanding General, Army Ground Forces
Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair
Commanding General, Army Service Forces
Lieutenant General Breton B. Somervell

Army Prisoners and Missing

INTERED BY GERMANY AT
DULAG LUFT

2nd Lt. E. R. Mc-	1st Lt. H. K. Smith
Cright	2nd Lt. C. H. Pearson
2nd Lt. J. L. Coalter	2nd Lt. E. M. War-
2nd Lt. C. E. H.	ren, Jr.
Holmstrom	1st Lt. D. T. Ben-
1st Lt. O. O. Garrett	scooter
1st Lt. C. E. Mendel	2nd Lt. H. H. Keller
2nd Lt. R. G. Men-	2nd Lt. O. F. Fores-
ding	tinger, Jr.
1st Lt. W. P. Gross	1st Lt. S. E. Jones
1st Lt. M. D. Allain	2nd Lt. W. B. Kirk-
2nd Lt. L. Cox	patrik
1st Lt. H. J. Murphy	1st Lt. R. K. Grim
1st Lt. R. G. Kahl	

INTERED BY GERMANY, CAMP **UNSTATED**

2nd Lt. G. B. Ward	1st Lt. J. M. Fergu-
2nd Lt. H. D. Bow-	son
man, Jr.	1st Lt. T. F. Lohr
2nd Lt. E. J. Dumont,	Capt. J. E. Garvey
Jr.	2nd Lt. J. M. Fahr
1st Lt. R. W. Rivers	1st Lt. R. S. Wilkin
Capt. J. W. Oliver	1st Lt. V. W. Beck-
1st Lt. E. J. Sander-	ham
son	2nd Lt. G. M. Her-
2nd Lt. A. G. Wade	rington
2nd Lt. J. B. Elliott	1st Lt. T. S. Mar-
	chant

PRISONERS OF WAR OF JAPANESE

Capt. H. W. Fried-	Capt. E. J. Laragay
man	2nd Lt. H. E. Sigrist
Maj. K. H. Houghton	Capt. F. B. Howden,
Maj. H. R. Leighton	Jr.
1st Lt. H. Levitt	Capt. M. M. Evans
1st Lt. E. L. Rod-	1st Lt. D. Hochman
erich	Capt. A. L. Hamilton,
Maj. R. L. Rowland	Jr.
Capt. D. A. Shapiro	Capt. D. W. Robinson
Capt. R. K. Whiteley	Maj. C. G. Jackson
Maj. R. M. Williams	Maj. E. C. Lents
Capt. J. A. Comstock	Capt. J. Marsico
Lt. Col. A. C. Oliver,	Capt. H. B. Stober
Jr.	Capt. W. I. Waters
Maj. J. C. Rinaman	Capt. D. J. Rees
Capt. R. W. Genung	Capt. L. Schneider
Capt. J. L. Curran	Capt. J. A. Wilson
Maj. W. R. McNeil	1st Lt. C. B. Frank
Maj. K. E. Ranson	1st Lt. Louis C. Klein
Capt. W. S. Gochen-	Maj. W. Dawson
our, Jr.	Capt. M. E. Day
Capt. N. N. Kauff-	Capt. J. O. Long
man	Capt. J. T. McKis-
Capt. T. J. Seecina	sick, Jr.
1st Lt. W. D. Rose	Capt. J. T. Saldivar
Capt. E. W. Bye	1st Lt. F. M. Lunnie
Capt. A. D. Talbot	Capt. S. E. Donald
2nd Lt. H. H. Gold-	Maj. H. L. Gard
berg	Maj. A. L. Irons
Maj. O. C. Kowalske	Capt. F. L. Richard-
Maj. H. C. Hoffmeyer	Capt. L. F. Zimmer-
Maj. F. H. Richard-	Maj. S. C. Sitter
son	Maj. E. R. Wernitz-
Maj. L. W. Schneider	nig
Capt. F. V. Whitman	
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Capt. W. L. Metcalfe	
Capt. R. N. Miller	Capt. J. K. Wallace
Capt. C. H. Mickel-	Capt. W. L. Dixon,
sen	Jr.
1st Lt. J. W. O'Brien	Capt. J. J. Dugan
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1st Lt. W. D. Mosl-	Lt. Col. W. D. North
man	Maj. E. P. Reed
1st Lt. H. I. Ott	Maj. B. W. Pittman
Maj. J. B. Rago	

MISSING IN EUROPEAN AREA

2nd Lt. S. W. McLeod	2nd Lt. W. J. Han-
2nd Lt. R. W. Lip-	nan
bert	2nd Lt. W. H. Gotte
1st Lt. W. E. Wock-	Capt. H. F. Adams
enfuss	

MISSING IN THE MIDDLE EAST

2nd Lt. J. A. Hamble-	Maj. R. B. Huckstep
ton	2nd Lt. L. E. Brazier

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of war)

**Marine Corps
Coast Guard**

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary of the Navy

Frank Knox

Under Secretary of the Navy

James V. Forrestal

Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Ralph A. Bard

Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air)

Artemus L. Gates

Chief of Naval Operations and COMINCH

Admiral Ernest J. King

Chief of Staff, COMINCH

Vice Admiral Richard S. Edwards

Vice Chief of Naval Operations

Vice Admiral F. J. Horne

Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps

Lt. Gen. T. Holcomb

Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche

George H. Crawford, D. C. Vaughton, Sgt. V. A. Edwards, Cpl. W. B. Bradley, John Thompson, Jr., and R. F. Borchert.

To following members, USAAF, North Africa: 1st Lt. Frederick G. Wheeler, Sgt. Walter E. Shay, S. Sgt. Robert K. Stone, Jr., 2nd Lt. Leroy E. Ellis, Sgt. Michael L. Kennedy, 2nd Lt. Charles M. Carter, Sgt. Charles D. Hudson, Sgt. Charles J. Geyer, 1st Lt. William G. Newman, Sgt. Clarence L. Campbell, T. Sgt. Edwin R. Isaac, T. Sgt. Mahlon E. Leed, S. Sgt. Walter W. Keck, 1st Lt. Malcolm K. Andresen.

Navy Cross

Lt. William N. Thies, USNR, Aleutians campaign.

Monsieur Rene Malavergne, French resident of Morocco.

Lt. Comdr. Robert Brodie, Jr., USN, North African campaign.

QM2c Richard Frederick Breckenridge, USN, submarine service.

Silver Star

Ens. Floyd M. Symons, USN, Gold Star in lieu of second SS; Comdr. Eugene E. Paro, USN and Ens. Ivan G. Nelson, USN, members of submarine detachment carrying supplies into Corregidor and assisting in evacuating personnel; Lt. Col. (then Commandant) Mon-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Awards and Decorations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ceau Demieux, Chasseur D'Afrique.

Air Medal

Three Oak Leaf Clusters: Sgt. Eugene B. Fleming.

Two Oak Leaf Clusters: 1st Lt. Arthur E. Canham, 2nd Lt. Walter P. Zoppi, Sgt. Lee S. Brumett, S. Sgt. Robert O. Kirkland, 1st Lt. Frank B. Evans, S. Sgt. Paul E. Mathis, S. Sgt. Harold E. Glover, S. Sgt. Arthur N. Ward, Jr., S. Sgt. Perrie C. Parker, S. Sgt. John F. Powell, S. Sgt. Edward J. Zelasney,

1st Lt. Chester J. Helsabeck, 2nd Lt. William H. Conner, S. Sgt. Forest W. Bertsch, 1st Lt. John H. Beatty, S. Sgt. Thomas P. Gheely, Jr., 1st Lt. Morton K. Hoerster, 2nd Lt. Otis E. Allison, 1st Lt. Raymond R. Yahr, S. Sgt. William J. Everhard.

Oak Leaf Cluster: 2nd Lt. Launa M. Middleton, Capt. James P. Walker, 1st Lt. Jerry E. Thomas, 1st Lt. Frederick G. Wheeler, Sgt. Drewey D. Barnes, 1st Lt. Basil B. Burnstad, 1st Lt. Leland S. Rolf, S. Sgt. Arlie F. Aten, S. Sgt. Richard D. Croon, S. Sgt. Lawrence W. Holgate, Sgt. James R. Agee, Sgt. Keith F. Colpitts, S. Sgt. Gordon N. Bennett, T. Sgt. Roland E. Gates, 2nd Lt. Edwin W. Williams, S. Sgt. John R. Wood, S. Sgt. Robert J. Verlanic, T. Sgt. Rex W. Barada, S. Sgt. Dale W. Hansen, 2nd Lt. Harry A. Wann, Sgt. Bartholomew T. Ficeto, Maj. Harley C. Vaughn, S. Sgt. Norris D. Dickey, 2nd Lt. Martin Luther, S. Sgt. Elvin A. Davis, 1st Lt. Edward D. Marsh, 1st Lt. Ashley C. Woolridge, 2nd Lt. William E. Benson, 2nd Lt. Duke D. Cummings, S. Sgt. William A. Mohler, S. Sgt. James O. Edwards, 2nd Lt. Thomas A. White, 2nd Lt. William E. Loewecke, S. Sgt. Albert A. Stage.

Air Medal: 2nd Lt. Douglas E. Chrichton, 2nd Lt. Alvin L. Graves, 2nd Lt. Merle E. Smith, 2nd Lt. Fred J. Wolfe, 1st Lt. William J. Emerson, S. Sgt. Richard C. Carignan, 1st Lt. William J. Hartman, 2nd Lt. Bernard L. Barber, 2nd Lt. William J. Schildt, S. Sgt. William H. Bosworth, 2nd Lt. Virgil E. Hope, Capt. T. H. McArthur, 1st Lt. Harry P. Van Lear, Jr., ARM3c Albert M. McClure, USNR.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal
Lt. Col. Charles V. Snurkowski, MC, USA.

Bay is 135 nautical miles n. w. of Guadalcanal airfield.

No. 333, 3 April

North Pacific: 1. On 1 April, a force of Army Liberator (Consolidated B-24) and Mitchell (North American B-25) bombers, escorted by Lightning (Lockheed P-38) fighters, made four attacks against Japanese installations at Kiska. Hits were scored on the enemy main camp area.

South Pacific: 2. On 2 April, Lightning and Corsair (Vought F4U) fighters attacked and set fire on a small Japanese cargo vessel at anchor at Vella Lavella Island, New Georgia group.

Note: Vella Lavella Island is 225 miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield.

No. 334, 3 April

Pacific and Far East: 1. U. S. submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in the waters of these areas:

- (a) One destroyer sunk.
- (b) One large transport sunk.
- (c) Two medium-sized freighters sunk.
- (d) One medium-sized freighter damaged and probably sunk.

(e) One destroyer damaged.

(f) One medium-sized freighter damaged.

2. These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department Communiqué.

No. 335, 4 April

North Pacific: 1. (a) On 2 April, formations of Liberator heavy bombers (Consolidated B-24) and Lightning fighters attacked Japanese positions at Holtz Bay, Attu Island. All U. S. planes returned.

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

(h)

(i)

(j)

(k)

(l)

(m)

(n)

(o)

(p)

(q)

(r)

(s)

(t)

(u)

(v)

(w)

(x)

(y)

(z)

No. 336, 7 April

North Pacific: 1. On 5 April, forces of Army Liberator (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers and Mitchell (North American B-25) medium bombers, escorted by Lightning (Lockheed P-38) and Warhawk (Curtiss P-40) fighters, carried out five attacks against Japanese installations at Kiska and one attack against Attu. Hits were scored on enemy positions.

South Pacific: 2. On 7 April, a group of Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas SBD) and Lightning fighters attacked Japanese positions at Vila, in the Central Solomons. Fires were started.

Note: Vila is on the southern coast of Kolombangara Island.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HQ., AUSTRALIA
31 Mar.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Ubili: One of our heavy units bombed a small enemy coastal vessel in Expectation Strait.

Cape Orford: One of our heavy bombers strafed the coastal area.

Gasmata: Our heavy bombers attacked the airfield, scoring hits with 1,000-pound bombs on the runway and installations and starting fires.

Rottok Bay: One of our heavy units bombed and sank an enemy coastal vessel.

Bismarck Sea: While shadowing enemy shipping off the New Britain coast one of our heavy reconnaissance units was attacked on three separate occasions by formations up

(Continued on Next Page)

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TENNESSEE**PHIL A. HALLE**

Exchange Building
Memphis, Tennessee

U. S. War Communiques
(Continued from Preceding Page)

to nine enemy fighters. In a series of running dogfights our plane shot four enemy machines out of combat, finally completing its mission and returning safely to base.

New Guinea: Madang Area: One of our heavy units bombed and strafed enemy barges and personnel along the coast.

Sidor Area: One of our heavy bombers strafed Helmut Point and coastal trails south of Sidor.

Finschhafen: The enemy made an attempt to contact his troops in New Guinea by means of a fast convoy of destroyers. The convoy was first sighted southeast of Kavieng. Bad weather prevented further observation or attack until our heavy bombers located the convoy off Finschhafen. We attacked shortly after midnight with the aid of flares, scoring a direct hit on the stern of a large destroyer, severely damaging and probably sinking the ship. The convoy immediately left the area at full speed to the north.

Beginning at dawn our heavy, medium and attack units, with long-range fighter cover, pounded the docks and waterfront at Finschhafen with heavy bombs, causing great damage and starting many fires. Barges and boats in the harbor were also effectively machine-gunned. The enemy made no attempt at interception. It is believed any attempt to deliver supplies failed.

Lae: One of our heavy units bombed the airfield.

Salamaua: One of our heavy units bombed the town area.

Oro Bay: Three enemy aircraft raided the

area shortly before dawn, dropping ten bombs harmlessly in the bay.

1 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Timika: Our medium units bombed and strafed airdrome supply installations and the nearby village of Keaukwa, causing extensive damage to buildings and roads.

Babo: Our heavy bombers effectively attacked the town and airdrome, starting fires visible for sixty miles. One enemy fighter attempting interception was shot out of action. All our aircraft returned.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Madang: One of our heavy units bombed the newly constructed bridge across the Timper River, scoring a direct hit which left a thirty-foot gap in the structure.

Wewak: One of our heavy units bombed

the coastal road between Wewak and Madang.

Finschhafen: Subsequent reconnaissance revealed that as a result of our attacks of the previous day fires were burning along the waterfront between Finschhafen and Heldsbach for eight hours.

Lae: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome.

Salamaua: Our attack planes and long-range fighters in a series of coordinated strikes bombed the township and Kela village. The whole area was thoroughly combed from low altitude with bombs, cannon and machine-gun fire. No enemy aircraft were encountered.

2 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Kaimana: One of our medium bombers was intercepted by two enemy fighters and shot

both out of action without sustaining damage.

Tenimber Island: Saumaki: Our medium units bombed the enemy-occupied town.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Finschhafen: One of our heavy units bombed the harbor area.

Mubo: Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions in the Kitchen Creek area from low altitudes, starting numerous fires. No hostile aircraft were encountered.

3 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kaveng: On an assembly of enemy ships located by air reconnaissance dispersed south of

(Please turn to Page 917)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Back of the battle lines in North Africa, General Eisenhower and his Allied forces are finding their tasks complicated by the difficulties of maintaining a harmonious relationship between the varied elements within their lines. None seems to be of major proportions, rather it appears that full understanding and agreement of all components are well within sight and await only an easing of the military situation so that time and attention may be devoted to internal affairs. General Eisenhower has thought it better to postpone the scheduled visit of General Charles de Gaulle to Algeria, a decision which the Fighting French in London received with regret and a statement of hope that the conferences will not be long delayed. General Eisenhower's decision invoked the immediate approval of Prime Minister Churchill who said that he "wishes it to be known that he has been throughout in the fullest agreement with General Eisenhower in deprecating a visit by General de Gaulle during the battle crisis in Tunisia, which requires the undivided attention of the Allied High Command." In Washington the House Appropriations Committee made public testimony by Secretary of State Hull in which he said that our policy in North Africa is based on winning the war, adding that "We knew that we would get into a hopeless tangle if we stopped fighting to take up politics." Asked specifically about the African "diplomatic situation" Mr. Hull replied, "There is not much to that whole thing except talk about politics and conditions among Frenchmen and others on the political side." Later OWI Chief Elmer Davis said that he sees "nothing alarming" in the postponement of de Gaulle's visit and that he feels that matters are running in the direction of conciliation. General Georges Catroux, General de Gaulle's representative, has been in Africa for some time conferring with General Giraud and it is quite likely that the differences which were not composed between the two French leaders at Casablanca have been thoroughly discussed so that the desired rapprochement may be attained when the leaders meet again. However, most probably it is not the actual meeting of the French chieftains which General Eisenhower wants to avoid at this time so much as the presence of de Gaulle in the French North Africa colonies. There are many factions among the French nationals and colonials and there is fear that their grievances and aspirations might be fanned to public demonstrations by the mere presence of so positive a symbol as General de Gaulle. Such demonstrations would complicate the administrative problems of the Giraud group and divert attention and energy from the pursuit of Rommel. When the military situation has eased, there is little doubt that the French who want to beat the Axis will get together and a workable basis will evolve. Any demonstration of disunity among the Fighting French, furthermore, would give support not only to the Germans but, more important, to the Vichy leaders who are endeavoring to alienate metropolitan France from Allied collaborators. Marshal Petain, in his broadcast this week, spoke of those who have left the homeland as, "rivals for posts and commands" who "agree only on trying to rehabilitate, by means of an impudent propaganda, a regime from which they benefited and that lost the country." "Rebel commanders," he said, "have chosen emigration and return to the past—I have chosen France and her future." Meanwhile, the Giraud soldiers from North Africa and the de Gaulle soldiers, who made the remarkable march from Lake Chad, are striking Rommel's forces with a fury stronger than politics.

Significant also of the problems in North Africa is the visit of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the United States Fifth Army in Tunisia, to the High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco, Lt. Gen. Luis M. Orgaz Voloff. This bit of fascist Spain, opposite Gibraltar, facing French Morocco on the south and Algeria on the east, is the key neutral area in North Africa and one toward which the Allied leaders must always keep a weather eye. General Clark took with him on the visit his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Brig. Gen. Eduard Gomes, chief of the Brazilian military mission, and representatives of Governor General Charles Nogues of French Morocco. Troops of the Spanish Legion paraded in review for the visitors and General Orgaz was their host at lunch. The official communique reported that they spent several hours "getting acquainted" which would make it appear that General Clark will have jurisdiction over the territory adjacent to the Spanish territory.

Also bearing on North Africa is the pending appointment of Mayor La Guardia of New York to an Army commission. Mayor La Guardia's Italian lineage, his knowledge of the Italian people, and his facility with the language has been employed in the past by shortwave broadcasts directed at the Italian homeland. Now it is proposed to make greater use of his talents by sending him to administer the conquered Italian territories in Africa. It is felt not only that he would be well fitted for the task but also that the delegation of these duties to an American would demonstrate to the world that the United Nations have no thought of annexing permanently the lands and peoples liberated in their war against the Axis.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Thirty-four officers and 58 hospital corpsmen were graduated 3 April as epidemiologists in a ceremony held at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. The graduates, who have completed an intensive six-months' course at the Naval Medical School, were addressed by Rear Adm. Luther Sheldon, Jr., Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Already, the group of 92 doctors, technical specialists and enlisted men has been divided into epidemiological teams which are being assigned to naval districts and stations, Marine amphibious forces and overseas bases. Their job will be to maintain sanitary conditions, guard against outbreaks of disease and keep epidemics under control. Within the continental limits, these "trouble shooting" teams will be composed normally of two officers and four hospital corpsmen. In overseas activities, the size and composition will vary, depending upon local conditions and character of the unit to which the team is attached.

Because of the mounting need for this type of specialized service, the training course in the future will be shortened to four months in length. A new class will start training on the shortened schedule on 19 April at the Naval Medical School.

Venerel disease rates in the Navy have dropped to new all-time lows, a special subcommittee of the National Advisory Police Committee on Social Protection was told 2 April in Washington, D. C. Presenting the 1942 picture publicly for the first time, Comdr. T. J. Carter, (MC), USN, in charge of preventive medicine in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, reported that sick-list admissions last year in the entire Navy, ashore and afloat, due to syphilis, gonorrhea and the lesser venereal

infections totaled 36 per 1,000 men, a decrease of 29 per cent from 1941, and of 55 per cent since 1940.

"However," Commander Carter pointed out, "even though the rate does not climb or fall significantly, when the military forces reach a level of, say, 10,000,000 we can expect to be required to handle about 350,000 to 400,000 cases each year."

Medical Department—Deshon General Hospital, United States Army, located at Butler, Pa., was formally dedicated, at 11:00 A. M., 26 March 1943, with appropriate ceremonies including a parade of officers, nurses, and enlisted men of the Medical, Quartermaster and Finance Departments. Many guests from Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Maryland and Harrisburg, Pa., and from the immediate vicinity were present.

The principal address, "The Life of George Durfee Deshon, Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps," was made by Brig. Gen. Larry B. McAfee, Assistant to the Surgeon General and son-in-law of the late Lt. Col. Deshon. The flag was raised for the first time by Miss Marjorie McAfee, granddaughter of Lt. Col. Deshon.

Lt. Col. Deshon is to be especially remembered for the part he played in the reorganization of the Medical Department in 1908, and for the planning and construction of Gorgas Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, which replaced the old buildings taken over from the French. Deshon General Hospital, named in his honor, occupies the buildings formerly known as the "Western Pennsylvania State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis" erected in 1938 but never occupied. These buildings were taken over by the War Department on 23 October 1942, and the hospital, at that time unnamed, was activated on 26 October 1942 with Colonel C. J. Gentzkow, MC, in command.

On 21 March 1943, Col. James Stevens Simmons, MC, U. S. Army, Director of the Preventive Medicine Division, Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army, delivered the commencement address at the special graduation exercises for the Washington University Schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing, at St. Louis, Missouri. The title of his talk was "New Horizons in Military Medicine."

Army Ground Forces—Units of the Army Ground Forces will cooperate in having motion pictures made of improvements and developments in new equipment, methods and technique developed at various camps. The photographic record will be made by the Chief Signal Officer and will then be shown to troops as part of the training program. The films will first be subject to approval by the major command involved.

Officers reporting to Headquarters for temporary duty will impose no extra burden upon Washington's already crowded hotels and rooming houses under an order issued this week by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces. Residence at one of three barracks reserved for bachelor officers at the Army War College, or with family or friends in Washington, will be required of those assigned to temporary duty at headquarters. Officers wishing to live elsewhere will have to obtain permission.

Personnel throughout headquarters will complete making donations to the Red Cross War Relief Fund this week. Lt. Col. H. L. Nelson and Capt. S. J. Codner have acted as division chairman and assistant division chairman respectively.

Promotion of Lt. Col. Clifford C. Duell and Lt. Col. Ronald M. Shaw to the rank of Colonel was announced by General McNair this week. Capt. Cyril G. Woolley was promoted to the rank of major.

AIRBORNE COMMAND—Transfer of the Headquarters of the Airborne Command, Army Ground Forces, from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to MacKall Field, Hoffman, North Carolina, was announced today by the War Department. Major General Elbridge G. Chapman, Jr., is Commanding General of the Airborne Command. A dedication ceremony of the new Headquarters location is being planned for 1 May.

SECOND ARMY—A WAAC company has taken over duties at Second Army Headquarters in Memphis, Tenn., in order to release soldiers for combat duty. The company is headed by Third Officer Edith E. Cairns of Utica, N. Y., and is residing in special barracks. Most of the company has been assigned to office duty in the various sections of headquarters. Third Officer Ruth Whitley of Riverside, Cal., and Third Officer Frances Van Nice of Humboldt, Kan., are the other two commissioned officers with the unit. Members of the company had their basic training at Des Moines, Iowa.

Soldiers assigned to Second Army Headquarters have turned an abandoned city dump in Memphis into a "Victory Garden" to help overcome the food shortage. Food produced will be used at the enlisted men's mess. Lt. Col. W. H. Crawford, Headquarters commandant, and Capt. H. L. Alkman are supervising work on the garden.

Second Lieutenants Edgar S. Bowley and Roger A. Riddell, attached to a camouflage battalion, have been commended by Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, Second Army commander, "for exceptional and zealous attention to duty" at Camp Campbell, Ky., on 11 March 1943.

As the battalion was returning to camp after a march of 31 miles in a heavy rain, the unit encountered a stream which had flooded a road crossing. In order to assist the organization to a safe crossing, each of the officers, dressed in full field equipment and without regard to their personal safety, struggled across the stream with a life line to anchor on the far side, according to the commendation. They remained in the stream for over an hour "encouraging and assisting the men of the battalion in making the crossing."

ARMORED FORCE—Major General Oscar Escudero, Commander-in-Chief of the Chilean Army, and five other Chilean officers, were at Ft. Knox, Ky., last week for a two-day inspection of Armored Force installations, weapons, vehicles, and tactics.

The visitors were greeted by Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, chief of the Armored Force, and several demonstrations were arranged in their honor. Members of General Escudero's party included Maj. Gen. Arturo Espanosa, Chief of the Chilean military mission; Col. Milciades Contreras, Chief of Staff of the Chilean Army; Lt. Col. Guillermo Lopez, Chilean Military Attaché in Washington; Lt. Col. Guillermo Marin and Major Ezequiel Sifon, members of the mission.

Responding with alacrity to the cries of civilian workers, four privates in the Replacement Training Center at Fort Knox recently saved the lives of two workers trapped by a cave-in of soft earth on a drainage project. Privates Marvin W. Brown, Thomas Atkins, Robert Habermehl, and William E. Gallagher acted quickly to rescue the two workers.

A medium tank company from the Armored Force School Demonstration Regiment at Fort Knox staged a fire power demonstration for union members of the United Automobile Workers of America at Camp Atterbury, Ind., recently.

Col. John W. Castles, who commanded a tank platoon under Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., when the latter was a colonel during the World War, has been appointed assistant chief of staff G-2 at Headquarters of the Armored Force.

Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, recently visited the 10th Armored Division at Ft. Benning, Ga., where he watched American troops negotiate obstacle and "infiltration" tests.

In their first large-scale tactical road march, troops of the Thirteenth Armored Division at Camp Beale, Calif., recently completed an 88-mile mounted maneuver to simulate envelopment of an approaching enemy's flank.

THIRD ARMY—The first period of the 1943 maneuvers of the Third Army terminated last week with a critique by Maj. Gen. Dan I. Sultan, maneuver director. The second period will be directed by Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip.

Commanders of maneuver units heard General Sultan describe discipline as the basis for all the qualities that bespeak a soldier.

"There is no substitute for discipline," he said. "It is the base upon which rest aggressiveness, initiative, obedience—all the other qualities that mark the difference between mere personnel and soldiers."

"You have done many things well. You have evidenced the hard work done by you during your training. You have reason to be proud of your accomplishments."

Adjutant General's Department—A machine-produced qualification card, WD AGO Form 6367, will be available 15 April 1943. This form will contain information extracted from the officer and warrant officer qualification card, WD AGO form 66-1, and will be utilized by higher echelons of each command as the basis for officer, nurse and warrant officer personnel accounting and redistribution. AR 605-30, edition of 21 May 1942, is being changed to provide that at the discretion of the commanding general concerned the 66-1 forms will be filed in the unit personnel section of the echelon where the greatest use will be obtained.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. James A. Code, Jr., Assistant Chief Signal Officer, addressed officer students at the Supply School, Lexington Signal Depot, Lexington, Ky., 8 Apr.

General Code stressed the importance of the work done by supply officers of the Signal Corps in maintaining "the life-line of combat"—communications. General Code pointed out that today's war consists of three problems—transportation, firepower and communications. "Without the latter the first two cannot be employed," he said. "Men charged with even the smallest aspect of maintaining this life-line bear upon their shoulders the frightening responsibility for the outcome of every battle, every clash of arms and the very war itself."

General Code illustrated the importance of being a good Signal Corps supply officer with a number of incidents. He told the student officers to use their ingenuity, keep their records complete and accurate, follow up and to try all sources before giving up.

General Code was accompanied by Col. Carroll O. Bickelhaupt, Deputy Signal Officer, and Maj. John A. Aldridge, Control Division Headquarters Army Service Forces.

Members of the Special Services Council conducted an inspection tour of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center services at Ft. Monmouth, and at Camps Edison and Wood, all in New Jersey, last week. Col. Frank H. Curtis, president of the Council, expressed his satisfaction with the results. He was particularly pleased with the services being performed by the Post Library and by the staff of the *Signal Corps Message*, the Fort Monmouth weekly newspaper. Maj. George R. Bunten of the OCS faculty, Maj. Ernest E. Eells, Chaplain, and Capt. Harrison G. Travis of the SCRTC, accompanied Colonel Curtis in the inspection. They were directed about the camps by Maj. Duncan E. McKinlay, Post Special Service Officer.

The Camp Crowder *Message*, weekly publication of the Central Signal Corps Training Center at Camp Crowder, Mo., last week was selected as the most outstanding camp newspaper in the Seventh Service Command in the field of general editorial excellence.

The first anniversary of the activation of Headquarters Company and the regiment of the Southern Signal Corps School, Camp Murphy, Fla., was celebrated last week with Col. A. B. Cox, present Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Col. Hugh Mitchell, 2nd Regimental Commanding Officer and now Commandant of the School, and Lt. Col. B. A. Ord, who as a captain was the first commanding officer of the regiment, as honored guests. About 175 persons, including officers and enlisted men both of the original and present staff, were present at the dinner. Other officers present were Capt. Tommy King, former Signal Supply Officer, and now School Supply Officer; Capt. Russ R. Randell, Company Commander, Capt. William C. Hanes, Battalion Commander, Capt. Theodore E. Lewin, Regimental Adjutant, Capt. Albert Smith, Commanding Officer of the Headquarters Company, and Lt. Anson Hilborn, one of the Company officers.

Brig. Gen. Edgar L. Clewell, Commanding General of the Eastern Signal Corps Replacement Training Center, dedicated the new hospital library recently at the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center Post, Ft. Monmouth, N. J. General Clewell presented the "key" to the library to Col. G. R. McKnight, Director of the Surgeon's Division of the Post Hospital, who officially opened the library for use.

Lt. Col. Lee J. Shaffer has been named Acting Assistant Commandant, Enlisted School, Eastern Signal Corps Training Center, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., it was announced recently. Colonel Shaffer replaces the late Col. M. G. Wallington, who died recently. Other changes in the organization include the appointment of Maj. Mae Eachren as OIC of the Radio Division, and Capt. Donald B. Livingston as administrative officer of that division. The Wire Division is now headed by Maj. Clayton S. Steele, who takes Lieutenant Colonel Shaffer's place as Officer-in-Charge.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—The Naval Supply Depot, Scotia, N. Y., one of a chain of huge inland supply depots for naval stores, was formally commissioned 30 March. Capt. William R. Ryan, SC, USN, is the Supply Officer in Command. The Scotia Depot is situated on a 350-acre site in the Mohawk river valley three miles from Schenectady, N. Y. When its construction program is completed it will provide 2,400,000 square feet of covered storage space. Capt. B. S. Gantz, SC, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the Accounting Group of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, represented the Paymaster General at the commissioning ceremony, which also was at-

tended by a number of officers attached to the 3rd Naval District and by state and local officials.

A total of 439 Supply Corps officers, including 64 WAVE Ensigns, were graduated from the Navy Supply Corps School 2 April. There are 297 officers of class SO-V(G) who will complete four months' training in disbursing and supply and a group of 76 specialists who will complete a one month course at the Supply Corps School, Harvard University. The WAVES will complete a 10-week course in disbursing at the Radcliffe Branch of the School and have received orders to duty as assistants to disbursing officers at various shore activities. A group of 150 WAVE officers will report for training at the Radcliffe Branch on 7 April. New classes at the Supply Corps School, Harvard University, starting in April will include approximately 480 officers of class SC-V(P) for a four-month course and 250 officers of class SC-V(S) who will be given a one month course at the Babson Branch. Including the classes already in attendance, the new classes will bring the total of student Supply Corps officers to 1,280.

Jacob H. Hollinger, Civilian Assistant and Chief Clerk in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, completed on 3 April his 40th year as an employee of the U. S. Navy.

Mr. Hollinger received a congratulatory visit from Rear Adm. William Brent Young, USN, Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and was presented with a basket of flowers by his co-workers in the Chief Clerk's Division.

Marine Corps—Capt. John S. McNulty, USMC, 66, the oldest active officer in the Marine Corps, has been promoted to Major. Assistant to the Director of the Division of Recruiting, Major McNulty was sworn in by Col. Frank Halford, USMC, Marine Corps Member of the Board of Decorations and Medals. He began his career in the Corps in 1910, after serving nearly 12 years with the U. S. Army, participating in the Philippine and Moro campaigns. Retired in 1940 with the rank of Chief Marine Gunner, Major McNulty was called back to duty in 1941, and shortly thereafter promoted to Captain.

Four officers of the U. S. Marine Corps have been promoted to Colonel, four to Lieutenant Colonel, and one to Major. The officers advanced to the rank of Colonel are: Chester L. Fordney, Victor I. Morrison, William C. Powers, Jr., and John M. Tildsley. The new Lieutenant Colonels are: Frederick M. Bock, Jr., Richard E. Hanley, Allen E. Simon, and Harold A. Strong. The officer promoted to Major is Stewart W. Purdy.

Army Air Forces—Offices of the Commanding General, Materiel Command, Army Air Forces, and headquarters of this command, which have been situated in Washington, D. C., have been moved to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Brig. Gen. Charles E. Branshaw, formerly Supervisor, Western Procurement District, Materiel Command, has been appointed Commanding General, Materiel Command.

General Branshaw succeeded Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, who became Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution, in the realignment of functions of headquarters components of the Army Air Forces.

The Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution, who is one of six principal staff officers of General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, acts under Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, Chief of Air Staff. He has primary interest in and supervision of the Materiel Command, the Air Transport Command and the Air Service Command.

The Materiel Command conducts research in and develops aircraft, equipment, accessories and supplies peculiar to the Army Air Forces, and is responsible for their procurement and production.

Functions of the Materiel Center at Wright Field, which has been the operating and technical development agency of the Materiel Command, will now be conducted directly by the Materiel Command from its new headquarters at Wright Field.

Maj. Gen. Harold L. George is Commanding General of the Air Transport Command, headquarters of which continues to be in Washington.

Maj. Gen. W. H. Frank is Commanding General of the Air Service Command, headquarters of which remains at Patterson Field, Dayton, Ohio.

A comprehensive guide on how to survive in jungle or desert until rescued has been issued by the Army Air Forces for the use of pilots and airplane crews who may be forced down in such terrain. Titled "Jungle and Desert Emergencies," it will be included in pilots' ball-out kits.

It is pointed out that a controlled crash landing is always preferable to abandoning the plane and bailing out. The reasons given are that the plane will help guide searching parties; the plane will provide shelter; fuel can be burned for warmth and smoke signals; and materials will be available for improvised sun helmets, shelter, bushknives, signalling devices, etc.

Basic advice is "Don't rush. Think things out; then act. Sleep and food are important; don't forget them in your eagerness to get out. A man can live for weeks in the jungle with safety if he avoids panic and uses his head. Good water and food are available in the jungle if you know where to look for them." Detailed instructions are given on food and water in the jungle.

At a recent joint ceremony at Luke Field, Ariz., American and Chinese cadets received their wings and were addressed by Brig. Gen. L. A. Walton, Chief of Staff, Army Air Forces Training Center, and Maj. Gen. P. T. Mow of the Chinese Air Force.

U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 915)

Steffen Strait. Two large explosions indicated probable hits on a 10,000-ton merchant vessel and a 6,000-ton cargo ship was observed settling by the bow after having been straddled by bombs. Near misses were obtained on other vessels, but darkness prevented an accurate assessment of damage. Simultaneously with the attack the airdrome at Kaveng was bombed. No interception was attempted and all our planes returned.

New Britain: Gasmata: One of our heavy units bombed that airdrome.

Cape Gloucester: Our heavy units in two attacks bombed the runway and dispersal area.

New Guinea: Alexishafen: Our heavy units bombed the main coastal road.

Madang: One of our heavy units bombed

the airdromes and building area, starting fires.

Mubo: Our attack planes executed a low-level sweep over the area, bombing and strafing the enemy's dry creek positions and raking hostile machine gun nests at Bulgap Creek, Lababin, Duali and Salus. No enemy aircraft were encountered.

4 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Timika: Our medium units executed an effective low level bombing and strafing attack on enemy barges, motor transport and supply dumps.

Kel Islands: Langgur: Our long-range fighters executed a sweep over the airfield and sank a barge by strafing at Watdeka.

Tenimber Islands: Sauminkki: Our medium bombers, and later one of our heavy units, bombed the town, starting large fires in the

(Continued on Next Page)

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

building area and along the waterfront.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng: Striking just before dawn and taking the enemy largely by surprise, our heavy bombers executed a devastating low-level attack on a warship concentration in Silver Sound. Aided by flares, the attack was pressed home from medium-level and masthead height.

Four direct hits from skip-bombing with 500-pound bombs were scored on a light cruiser. The vessel was destroyed and sank immediately.

A heavy cruiser received a direct hit from a high-level attack and almost immediately afterward received three direct hits from low-level attack. The vessel burst into flames from bow to stern and exploded violently, throwing debris 400 feet in the air. It sank rapidly by the bow.

A large destroyer was hit twice amidships and was straddled by two other bombs, resulting in large explosions. The vessel was mortally damaged and was left sinking.

A direct hit and two near misses were scored on two destroyers moored together, causing at least severe damage. Two other warships, probably destroyers, were bombed, but darkness prevented observation of results.

Simultaneously with the attack on shipping the airdrome was neutralized by a heavy bomber attack. In consequence there was no attempt at interception and all our planes returned.

Dyaul Island: One of our heavy units bombed and hit a 6,000-ton enemy cargo ship heading toward Rabaul.

New Britain: Open Bay: One of our heavy units bombed enemy shore installations.

Gasmata: With the aid of flares, one of our medium units bombed and strafed the waterfront at night from low altitude, completely demolishing storerooms along the wharf.

Cape Gloucester: One of our medium units at night bombed and strafed the airdrome dispersal areas.

New Guinea: Alexishafen: One of our medium bombers strafed the town at night.

Madang: In a night attack one of our medium units bombed and strafed the town, starting fires.

Finschhafen: One of our heavy units bombed the beach area.

Mubo: Our attack planes three times made low, level sweeps over the area, bombing and strafing enemy positions at Kitchen Creek, Salus, Duall and Lababia.

5 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Lae: Our medium attack bombers, accompanied by long-range fighters, executed a coordinated early morning attack on the enemy defense perimeter covering Lae in Markham Valley.

Nearly twenty tons of bombs were dropped in supply dump building areas, causing numerous fires accompanied by large explosions. Twenty-three thousand rounds of ammunition were expended in more than forty strafing passes over the area. Resultant damage was heavy.

There was no interception and all our planes returned.

Salamaua: One of our heavy units bombed

the town area.

Mubo: Our attack planes, continuing their offensive in low level sweeps, bombed and strafed enemy positions in Kitchen Creek.

New Ireland: Kavieng: Striking again before dawn, our heavy units executed coordinated low level bombing attacks on enemy shipping, scoring direct hits with heavy bombs on three and possibly four vessels.

A light cruiser, or destroyer, was hit with 500-pound bombs on the foredeck, resulting in an explosion followed by clouds of black smoke.

A direct hit from mast height exploded on the bow of a destroyer, while a bomb which overshot possibly hit an 8,000-ton cargo vessel anchored close by.

A 6,000-ton merchant ship received a direct hit amidships, followed by a large explosion.

Bombs were dropped on another destroyer and probable submarine tender, but darkness and searchlight flare prevented observation of results.

Simultaneously, an airdrome was effectively bombed and neutralized. There was no attempt at interception and all our aircraft returned.

The enemy's naval concentration at Kavieng now has been completely destroyed or dispersed, and the Kavieng Battle, which commenced 2 April and extended through 3 and 4 April, can be regarded as completed. In the engagement seven enemy warships of cruiser or destroyer type and five merchantmen aggregating 36,000 tons were sunk or heavily damaged.

Three additional enemy destroyers and one 8,000-ton merchant ship were attacked and possibly damaged, but accurate observation was not obtained.

Our own losses were limited entirely to damage to planes, all of which returned to base. Our forces consisted of ten heavy bombers in the first attack and eight in the succeeding two. Each strike involved a flight of 1,100 miles.

Factors contributing to this decisive victory were a special battle technique developed for this attack, neutralization of the enemy's airfields, utilization of darkness as a screen, and accomplishment of an initial surprise effect obtained by extraordinary extension of our bomber range attack.

6 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Timika: Our medium units bombed the enemy-occupied village, starting fires.

Sakar Bay: Our heavy bombers attacked a 4,000-ton enemy cargo ship, scoring close misses with 500-pound bombs. Damage could not be assessed.

Northeastern Sector: Solomons: Buka: Our medium bombers executed an extended night harassing raid on the airdrome and adjacent town areas. For three and one-half hours our planes cruised over the target, dropping fragmentation and demolition bombs on the dispersal bays and runway and in Chinatown and Kakil. There appeared to be burning aircraft. Searchlights and anti-aircraft fire of all caliber were encountered. All our planes returned.

New Britain: Wide Bay: One of our heavy units bombed and strafed a small enemy surface craft off Zungen Point.

Open Bay: One of our heavy units bombed Ubill village and the jetty at Ulamona.

Cape Gloucester: Our heavy bombers twice raided the airdrome, bombing and strafing

the runway and dispersal area.

New Guinea: Madang: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome and building area.

Saidor: One of our heavy units strafed villages in the area.

Finschhafen: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome.

Salamaua: One of our heavy bombers at midday raided the airdrome.

GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ., NORTH AFRICA

31 Mar.

The Eighth Army is continuing to advance northward and occupied Metoula and Oudref early yesterday morning. Advanced elements made further progress during the day and have made contact with hastily prepared enemy defenses.

In the Gafsa sector, our forces have made a slight advance to the east, encountering mine-fields.

In the north, our forces have recaptured Sedjenane and taken prisoners.

AIR: During the night of 29-30 Mar., our bombers attacked roads behind the enemy's lines.

In the Maknassy sector, yesterday, light bombers made attacks on La Fouconnerie airfield and continuously bombed concentrations of enemy troops and vehicles. Escorting Spitfires on one raid destroyed two ME-109s and on another, the P-40 (Warhawk) escort shot down four FW-190s and five ME-109s. In the same sector, fighter-bombers and fighters made many attacks on enemy vehicles and other targets.

In the northern sector, fighter-bombers attacked enemy positions in the course of offensive sweeps by fighters. One ME-109 was destroyed.

Light and medium bombers of the Desert Air Force bombed the airdrome of El Maou at Sfax.

From all of these operations seven of our aircraft are missing, but one pilot is known to be safe.

1 Apr.

In the southern sector our patrols pushed forward and gained contact with the enemy's prepared positions north of Oudref.

In the Gafsa sector Allied forces continued their attacks on the enemy and made progress. Our armor was engaged but their advance was hindered by mine fields. Our forces in Northern Tunisia have now advanced beyond Sedjenane and are making good progress. Much enemy material was captured.

Extensive air operations were carried out yesterday and during the previous night. On the night of 30-31 Mar., bombers attacked communications and other targets behind the enemy lines.

Yesterday Desert Air Force bombers attacked an enemy airfield near Sfax and fighter-bombers attacked enemy motor transport.

In the central sector light bombers and fighter-bombers attacked enemy troops and vehicles. Our fighters were active throughout the day on all parts of the front destroying many enemy vehicles. Eleven enemy aircraft, including four JU-87s, were shot down.

An enemy airfield in Sardinia was bombed during the night of 30-31 Mar. Yesterday a force of nearly 100 heavy bombers attacked the harbor at Cagliari and enemy airfields at Sardinia. At Cagliari several ships were hit as well as other targets; many enemy aircraft on the ground were hit on the airfields. Fourteen enemy fighters were shot down by the bombers.

B-25 Mitchells on sea sweeps made two attacks on an enemy convoy heading for Tunis, sinking one ship and setting several others on fire. The bombers and their fighter escort destroyed six enemy aircraft.

From all these operations twelve of our aircraft are missing.

2 Apr.

The Tunisian front was generally quiet yesterday. Our patrols were very active over the whole front. In the north our troops continued to push northward and eastward beyond Sedjenane.

On the night of 31 Mar.-1 Apr. our bombers attacked the docks at Bizerte.

Yesterday a large force of medium and light bombers attacked El Maou airfield at Sfax with good results. The airfields at La Fouconnerie and El Djem were attacked by for-

mations of light bombers and fires were left burning.

Air operations in Tunisia were restricted by weather, but fighter sweeps were maintained over the sector from Fondouk to El Guettar, and attacks were made on enemy vehicles. Nine enemy aircraft were destroyed during all of these operations and four of our aircraft are missing.

3 Apr.

Patrol activity continued yesterday on the whole Tunisian battle front. Further progress was made in the north, where our patrols successfully engaged and inflicted casualties on an enemy patrol.

AIR: Air operations were restricted by bad weather over Tunisia. Attacks on enemy troops and motor transport north of Gabes were continued yesterday by light bombers and fighter-bombers.

The enemy airfield at La Fouconnerie was bombed twice and fires were left burning. Fighters carried out offensive sweeps and patrols.

Six enemy fighters were destroyed during the day. Four of our aircraft are missing from all these operations.

4 Apr.

There has been active patrol activity on the Eighth Army front.

In the area east of El Guettar, the Second United States Corps gained further ground in very difficult country. In one successful attack many enemy were killed and a number of German prisoners and over twenty mortars were captured.

Observation has confirmed that a considerable number of German tanks was destroyed or damaged by artillery fire in this sector on 2 Apr.

In the area north and east of Sedjenane, our troops continued to make progress.

French troops successfully repulsed two lesser attacks in the Pichon area in which the enemy employed tanks.

Air: Our fighters were very active over the northern and central sectors of the front yesterday. In the north, several raids by enemy fighter-bombers were intercepted and five enemy aircraft were destroyed. Another enemy aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire.

In the central sector, offensive sweeps were maintained by our fighters throughout the day. On one sweep, Spitfires attacked a formation of Ju-87s and shot down fourteen of them.

The southern front, dust storms restricted air activity to fighter patrols and raids by our fighter-bombers.

An enemy airfield was attacked by medium bombers; hits were seen on buildings and among aircraft on the ground.

From all these operations four of our aircraft are missing, but one pilot is safe.

5 Apr.

In the El Guettar sector, yesterday, American forces continued their attack on the enemy against strong opposition. An enemy counter-attack in this sector was repulsed, with some prisoners being taken.

Farther north on the First Army front our patrols were again active and there was some artillery activity on both sides. As a result of these exchanges, concentrations of enemy motor transport and infantry were severely handled.

From the remainder of the Tunisian front there is nothing to report.

Air: Extensive air operations were carried out yesterday. Enemy airfields were bombed by medium and light bombers and fighter-bombers. Attacks were also made on concentrations of enemy vehicles. Fighters carried out many offensive sweeps and patrols in forward areas.

A strong force of heavy bombers attacked the harbor and an airfield at Naples. Several ships were hit, as well as other targets in the dock area. Many enemy aircraft on the ground were destroyed.

B-25s (Mitchells) made attacks on a convoy in the Sicilian Straits and on small vessels on the southwest coast of Sardinia, setting two ships on fire and scoring direct hits on several others.

During the course of the day's operations,

(Continued on Next Page)

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)
eleven enemy aircraft were destroyed. Five of our aircraft are missing from all these operations.

6 Apr.

There were no major developments throughout Tunisia yesterday, but our patrols were active in all sectors.

Air operations of the Northwest African Air Force were again on extensive scale yesterday and during the previous night.

On the night of 4-5 Apr. Wellington bombers attacked docks and shipping at Trapani and the railway at Sfax.

Yesterday heavy attacks were made by a large number of Flying Fortresses of the Strategic Air Force on enemy airfields in Sicily and Northern Tunisia. Many aircraft were destroyed on the ground, hangars were hit and fires left burning.

Formations of medium bombers escorted by fighters, on sea sweeps in the Sicilian Straits, attacked an enemy convoy. A destroyer was seen to blow up and other vessels received direct hits and were left burning. The escorting P-38's encountered large formations of transport aircraft with strong fighter escort. During the ensuing combat eighteen of these transports and thirteen other enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out numerous sweeps in the forward areas successfully, attacking enemy positions and transport.

During the whole day's operations, a total of forty-eight enemy aircraft were destroyed and one enemy bomber was destroyed during the previous night.

From all these operations twelve of our aircraft are missing.

A later communiqué:

The Eighth Army attacked the Aksarit position at 4:30 A.M. The first objectives have been captured and the attack is proceeding according to plan.

Lt. GEN. ANDREW'S HQ., LONDON
31 Mar.

A joint communiqué:

Flying Fortresses of the United States Army Eighth Air Force attacked shipping and shipbuilding yards at Rotterdam in daylight today. RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters supported the bombers over the target area, but owing to heavy clouds observation of results was difficult. Flak was heavy but enemy fighter opposition was slight. One bomber is missing.

4 Apr.

A joint communiqué:
A large force of B-17 Flying Fortresses of the United States Army Eighth Air Force made a daylight attack on the Renault motor vehicle and armament works at Billancourt on the outskirts of Paris, today.

The weather was clear and the target was heavily and accurately bombed and left on fire. Strong opposition by enemy fighters was encountered on the return and twenty-five were destroyed by the fortresses.

The final total will not be announced until all combat reports have been assessed. Over the French coast, RAF, Dominion, and Allied fighters covering the withdrawal of the bombers joined in the combat and destroyed eight of the enemy.

Four bombers and seven fighters are missing.

An Army Air Forces communiqué: A large force of American heavy bombers attacked successfully the Renault factories at Villeneuve on the outskirts of Paris today.

5 Apr.

A joint communiqué:

It is announced by the Air Ministry and headquarters of the European Theatre of Operations of the United States Army that a large force of Flying Fortresses (B-17s) and Liberators (B-24s) of the United States Army Eighth Air Force attacked German-held industrial targets at Antwerp in daylight today. Weather over the target was clear. Good bombing results were achieved. Fighter opposition was heavy and many combats ensued. The bombers destroyed a number of enemy aircraft.

Squadrons of RAF, Dominion, and Allied fighters supported and covered the bombers.

They had several engagements with enemy fighters. Two were destroyed.

Lt. GEN. STILWELL'S HQ., CHUNGKING
8 Apr.

Fighter pilots of the Fourteenth Air Force of the United States Army Forces in China scored a brilliant victory over the enemy in a defensive action 1 Apr.

Nine Japanese Zeros attempted an attack on one of our advanced bases in Kiangsi Province. The enemy was intercepted by P-40s near the field and, in a brief but bitter fight, seven Zeros were destroyed. It is believed the other two planes were badly damaged.

One of our pilots was killed during the engagement. No other losses in personnel or equipment were sustained by our forces.

10TH USAF HQ., NEW DELHI
1 Apr.

Formations of B-25 Mitchells, medium bombers, of the Tenth United States Air Force 30 Mar. attacked enemy railway facilities at Maymyo, Burma. Bombs fell in the target area, destroying machine shops and repair sheds.

On the same day several formations of P-40s, armed with machine guns and light bombs, achieved good results against Japanese installations in Northern Burma.

Enemy positions at Nyaungshwe were damaged by bombing and strafing. At Wuju three direct hits caused several fires. In the attack a heavy explosion was followed by a large fire.

At Mohnyin many fires were started, one of which was probably at a fuel dump.

On 31 Mar. formations of B-25s attacked the railway yards at Pyinmana. Direct hits were reported on warehouses and also on railway tracks near the central station. A gasoline storage dump was reported hit.

B-24 (Liberator) heavy bombers, attacking the same target, were intercepted by a large formation of enemy fighters. At least two enemy planes were destroyed.

From all these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

8 Apr.

B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force on 2 Apr. attacked enemy-held railroad installation at Thazi Junction, Burma. More than thirty hits on buildings and tracks were reported.

Railroad yards at Ywataung were bombed by B-25s on 1 Apr. Hits were reported on railroad tracks at Alon by other American medium bombers.

On 31 Mar. our medium bombers attacked railroad yard at Maymyo. Many hits were reported on engine sheds and on the mainline track. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

Details of B-24 raids made on the same day reveal that at Pyinmana warehouses were set on fire, smoke from which rose to 400 feet. Bombs also were dropped on railroad bridges at Pyinmana, Sathwa and Kantha.

Reports from a flight intercepted by enemy fighters state that, in addition to two enemy planes confirmed as destroyed, two other enemy fighters were probably destroyed and three additional planes damaged.

5 Apr.

B-24s of the Tenth United States Army Air Force on 4 Apr. bombed the Thilawa oil refinery south of Rangoon with more than thirteen tons of high-explosive bombs. This refinery only recently was reported restored to operation by the Japanese, and is vital to his military oil supply in Burma. All bombs fell in the target area. Direct hits were made on buildings and storage tanks. Fires follow-

ing detonations were visible fifty miles away.

On the same day B-25 medium bombers again raided Japanese railroad installations at Maymyo. Hits were reported on rail sidings, the main track and among rolling stock.

On 3 Apr. our medium bombers again raided the Myitnge Bridge area south of Mandalay, where the enemy continues his efforts to restore traffic.

From these operations, all our aircraft returned safely.

6 Apr.

On 4 Apr. B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth Air Force conducted an operation not included in yesterday's communiqué. The target was the railroad yard at Pyawhe, Burma. Many hits were observed on tracks, warehouses and buildings.

On 5 Apr. heavy bombers attacked railroad installations at Prome, while our medium bombers visited Mandalay. Only the latter mission was reported successful. Many bursts were seen among buildings and track sidings. A hit was reported on an anti-aircraft battery firing from inside Fort Dufferin. Large fires, indicating burning oil dumps, were seen.

Photographs taken during the attack on the Thilawa oil refining works south of Rangoon on 4 Apr. reveal hits on a power house, a distillation building and among receiver tanks.

Yesterday afternoon, our fighter forces in Assam made many sorties with light bombs and machine guns against enemy ground forces in the vicinity of Shingbyiyan, in Northern Burma. Because the Japanese were widely dispersed in the jungle, observation of the results was difficult.

From all of these operations, none of our aircraft is missing.

MAJ. GEN. BRERETON'S HQ., CAIRO
3 Apr.

Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked Messina (Sicily) and San Giovanni harbors from low altitude on the night of 1-2 Apr. (San Giovanni is on the Italian mainland opposite Messina.)

Ferry terminal buildings at both points were badly damaged. One ferry boat was believed destroyed at Messina, and another was damaged by machine-gun fire.

During daylight 2 Apr. another formation of Liberators bombed targets in Southern Italy and Sicily. Results were not observed due to complete cloud coverage over the area bombed.

Our formation was attacked by a number of fighters, of which at least three were heavily damaged and probably destroyed.

6 Apr.

Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked Naples on the night of 4-5 Apr. Hits were observed on oil storage facilities at Virgiliens Mole.

Ninth Air Force Liberators with RAF aircraft, also attacked Palermo Harbor at dusk on 5 Apr. Hits observed on quays were followed by large fires and at least one explosion. From this operation all the aircraft returned safely.

Munitions Board

(Continued from First Page)

ping was saved by diverting supplies in the British Isles to our troops there, and materials from the United States were sent to Australia and other places formerly supplied from the British Isles. Dozens of supply problems have been so handled.

The British, at war three years before the United States, perfected a great number of special and modern weapons under the test of real action. The Americans

suddenly found themselves in need of materials which the British were able to supply. For instance, the British shipped, under reverse lend-lease and without payment by us, 40-mm. anti-aircraft guns taken directly from defense positions in the United Kingdom to the Panama Canal shortly after Pearl Harbor. The Americans also needed immediately weapons of defense against possible air attacks. Again, for our coastal cities the British supplied, under reverse lend-lease, anti-aircraft balloons which were put into immediate use on the West Coast. Equipment for detecting approaching aircraft was also rushed.

An important task of the Munitions Assignments Board is to check strategic (Continued on Next Page)



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Munitions Board

(Continued from Preceding Page)

needs against realities of supply. This may seem a simple task at first glance. However, a really important supply problem is created by the fact that armies vary radically in tactical doctrine and in interpreting the value of certain weapons.

In supplying the Russians, the board faced a problem in that Russia's supply capacity, located comparatively close to her fronts, did not permit ready exchange with her Allies of raw materials, components, or finished goods. Moreover,

Russia needed all of her own munitions and more to combat the military might of the Axis. The flow had to be into, not out of, the Russian war theatre. The Anglo-American production centers, on the other hand, could more readily exchange supplies. So, under the terms of a protocol, it was agreed that Russia annually would submit a statement of her requirements and that assignments would be made on the basis of supplies that actually could be furnished and transported, giving her a long-range view of the aid she could expect.

In view of the problem of supplying

the Russian armies, the board sent a representative to survey the practicability of improving the existing rail and truck transport system from points where sea transport ended in the Near East to inland points in the Persian Gulf area where munitions could be turned over to the Russians.

The need of unified action in obtaining and moving munitions was immediately recognized as urgent. Whereas the Axis High Command has had to supply battlefronts comparatively close to production centers, the United Nations must transport their munitions to battle fronts far

separated one from the other and from home bases.

The United Nations also have had to integrate several industrial systems and supply special weapons and other munitions to the American, British, Russian, Fighting French, Chinese, and Latin-American armies. During most of 1942, the Axis held the initiative and consequently was able to concentrate munitions at selected points of attack. At the same time, the United Nations had to defend scattered battle fronts or points threatened with becoming fronts. Meanwhile, the United Nations were planning production for the day when the positions of the combatants would be reversed and the United Nations would be able to take the initiative.

On 26 January 1942, by a special order issued jointly by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the Combined Munitions Assignments Boards were created, in Washington and London, to consist primarily of military experts representing the ground, naval, and air forces of the two nations, under civilian chairmen. Harry L. Hopkins was named chairman of the Washington board, and Oliver Lyttleton chairman of the London board. For each board, three assignments com-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Munitions Board

(Continued from Preceding Page)
mittees (Ground, Air, and Navy) were created to consider requests pertaining to the three branches of service.

The two boards were designed as supporting agencies of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. These latter are responsible for strategic and operational plans, bearing in mind the resources of the two nations. The boards were directed to maintain full information on the munitions resources of the two nations, submit it to the Combined Chiefs of staff, and maintain estimates "in the light of war developments and also of variations in production achievements and prospects as ascertained through effective liaison with the supply authorities."

The Boards also were directed to "recommend the measures necessary to keep planned requirements programs in line with (1) strategic policy, (2) changed operational conditions and their effect upon war material, and (3) the realities of production," and translate required striking forces, as determined by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, into terms of materiel requirements and reserves. These latter, in the form of planned requirements programs, are balanced against combined resources as measured by stocks on hand plus production forecast by the two nations.

The Allied Nations are divided into two procurement groups, one consisting of the elements of the British Empire and Allies supplied with British equipment, the other consisting of the United States, China, and the Latin American countries which are supplied with equipment obtained by the United States. Requests for munitions are submitted either to the Washington or the London Boards. Where a request is accepted and required materials are not available through one board, it is passed on to the other; and provision is made for its assignment from that source. Requests are normally submitted initially to Ground, Air, or Naval committees of the board, but applicants are always free to carry requests on appeal to either of the boards, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, or even to the President or the Prime Minister.

Unanimous assignment recommendations of the several committees are usually ratified by the board. Where a committee is in disagreement, the question then goes to the board which will either appoint an ad hoc committee or dispose of it forthwith. In the unusual event that no agreement is reached by the board, the problem then goes to the Combined Chiefs of Staff for decision. Each procurement agency of the War and Navy Departments of the United States has a War Aid or International section with which foreign governments represented by the United Kingdom or by the United States in the matter of munitions assignments can deal directly in submitting requests.

The problem may be illustrated through a hypothetical case. Assuming the board is informed that 100,000 rounds of a certain type of ammunition will be ready out of British and U. S. production at a certain date. The United States Army may, for example, ask for 50,000 rounds for itself and 20,000 rounds may be requested for China; the British may ask for 50,000 rounds for use of the United Nations' forces in the Middle East. Thus the available amount is over-subscribed by 20,000 rounds. The assignments committee in charge of ground items would then make its assignments on the basis of directives and priorities set up by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It might see fit to cut the U. S. Army request which, for instance, was to be used for practice firing and testing and for a reserve supply in an essential defense area—down to 45,000 rounds, the Chinese request to 10,000 rounds, and the request for the Middle East to 45,000. If all the requests were held justified, it would doubtless recommend that all be filled from later production.

The Russians have been given priorities for certain materials specified in the protocol. Assuming then that an item is produced on a more constant scale, as with medium tanks, the Russians would get the number Great Britain and the United States had agreed to furnish them under the protocol. The remainder would

then be distributed to other nations in blocks.

Developments of modern warfare are reflected in many of the boards' decisions. As enemy tanks adopted thicker steel, heavier guns were produced to fight them. The value of the fixed field artillery piece declined as a more effective gun that combined mobility with fire power was developed. Enemy airplanes were strengthened, and the power both of our aircraft and of our anti-aircraft guns was increased. All these changes, as the year passed, were studied by the Committees of the Board, and, when changes were made, assignments were necessarily revised. This policy will be continued.

With scarcities of materials come special problems. When the copper shortage last year became acute, requirements for small arms ammunition had to be reviewed; improvements were effected in the supply of spare parts for aircraft, tanks, and motor vehicles; and production of high-octane gasoline, which was in short supply, was studied in comparison with requirements, and the demands of the armed services were reduced by substitution of gasoline of lower octane content for training and testing purposes. A study of the critical rubber situation was made.

Fifty days after Pearl Harbor, the Combined Chiefs of Staff started to function, and the Combined Munitions Assignments Board was created as one of several units. A combined solution of the materials problem was undertaken by creation of the Combined Raw Materials Board; integration of combined production programs became a responsibility of Combined Production and Resources Board, and assignment of the merchant tonnage of the two nations was given to the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. On 9 June 1942, a combined food board was created.

The Munitions Assignments Board meets weekly. In Washington, the conferees gather every Wednesday morning in the Combined Chiefs of Staff building at 1901 Constitution Avenue, with a group of aides, expert in the various details of their work, always available for consultation. Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, U. S. A., is executive officer of the board. The British members are General C. H. Macready of the British Army Staff; Air Vice Marshal W. F. MacNeece Foster of the Royal Air Force; and Vice Adm. J. W. S. Dorling of the Royal Navy. The United States members are: Admiral J. H. Reeves, U. S. N.; Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, U. S. Army Service Forces; Maj. Gen. R. C. Moore, Director of Requirements, U. S. Army Ground Forces, and Maj. Gen. G. E. Stratemeyer, Chief of Staff, United

States Army Air Forces.

The board is assisted by a United States secretary and a British secretary, and also by an executive staff of experts consisting of three separate branches which deal respectively with matters pertaining to assignments, recommendations regarding the maintenance of balance between requirements and resources, and statistical analysis.

Nurse Corps Report

The following changes in the Army Nurse Corps occurred in March, 1943:

Reserve Nurses appointed: 958.

Promotions: 131, including 16 captains advanced to lieutenant colonel and 15 captains advanced to major (see 3 April issue of *Army and Navy Journal*). Following nurses promoted to assistant superintendent with relative rank of captain: Nancy G. King, Pearl T. Ellis, Agnes A. Maley, Anna M. Johnson, Ruth E. Parsons, Alice C. Wickward, Fannie C. Easley, Elizabeth B. Mahoney. Promoted to the grade of chief nurse with the relative rank of first Lieutenant: Imogene Frazer, Irene G. Lewis, Bernice B. Bowman, Marjorie A. Salzer, Nannie B. Collins, Anne M. Baran, Miriam S. Walters, Lillian M. tenBroek, Mary S. Sargent, Geraldine V. Ferguson, Margaret M. Bresnahan, Helen E. Steinberg, Ruth S. Murphy, Catherine V. Rauch, Helen Jean Cushing, Dorothy E. Maxson, Charlie Ada Mason, Carolyn Wilson, Hellene A. Lombard, Martha Wall, Lenora B. Hensley, Beas V. Miller, Mabel Hammarskjold, Princess L. Wilson, Mamie O. Abbott, Alice M. Johnson, Doris M. Donovan, Margaret L. Perry, Eleanor C. Tilton, Johanna R. Vreeland, Gertrude E. Preman, Ruth Green, Myrna M. Riggs, Margaret W. Sydel, Estelle T. Malachowski, Margaret N. Jensen, Kathleen Hugg, Alice Colburn, Faye M. Helgen, Shirley Ross Timewell, Helen L. Baird, Thelma C. Sliger, Margaret B. Flowers, Marion T. Murphy, Grace Jo Parker, Ruth E. Walters, Charlotte I. Nichols, Frances J. Coble, Elsie Irene Selp, Emma L. Britton, Irma Catherine Heinz, Irene M. Miller, Evelyn LaSatta Nusser, Louise Rita Camden, Adele R. Acorn, Mary L. Downen, Ilse Charlotte Steg, Alice S. Yeager, Nina M. Moscato, Maude Murphy, Doris Ellinwood, Alice E. Garnfio, Cora H. Solberg, Cathleen M. Schneider, Norabelle Cooksey, M. Catharine Knodle, Mabel V. Uhlmann, Eleonore C. Carlson, Alfred M. Johnson, Freda E. Binzer, Mary A. Jenne, Ruth E. Andrews, Catherine A. Copen-

haver, Nel M. MacIntosh, Elinor J. Vance, Margaret L. Phillips, Dorothy L. K. Schidling, Rose A. Tram, Muriel M. Light, Grace Decker, Elsie K. Holm, Graham Price, M. Imogene Yarbrough, Hazel E. Laird, L. Leota Bradley, Dorothy M. Dumbleton, Paula J. Nolting, Edna J. Myers, Gretchen C. Yauch, Valerie D. Greka, Aurolia Willers.

Discharges: Twenty-eight.

Retirements: Two, 2nd Lts. Bertha Dronyan, Katherine M. Garrick.

Army Promotions

Camp Butler, N. C.—Promotion of Capt. John W. Westcoat from the rank of First Lieutenant was announced this week by Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., Commanding General of the 78th "Lightning" Division.

Selman Field, Monroe, La.—Word of the promotions of six officers of Selman Field was received this week. New captains are: Robert E. McLaughlin, Nell A. Waterman, Harry S. Gruber, and William A. Galloway. Promotions to First Lieutenant went to Albert C. Doskey and George L. Egolf.



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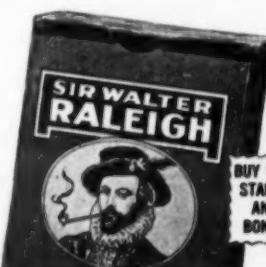


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BUY WAR
STAMPS
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THE Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb entertained at dinner last night for Mrs. William J. Calhoun of Peking, China, whom they knew over there. Mrs. Calhoun one of the best known of hostesses in the foreign concession when her husband was the Minister from the United States, and for years after his death, is now in this country for the duration and while in Washington being welcomed by many old friends—those of the "old China hands" as they dub themselves.

At the quarters of the Chief of Staff at Fort Myer, Mrs. Marshall welcomed Monday morning a group of women met to found an information course on sources of aid for service men and women and their dependents—to help the new-comer especially in Washington to find the help needed in social services, information about allotments, and similar data. Among those who met were Mrs. Robert Patterson, wife of the Under Secretary of War, Mrs. Ralph Bard, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mrs. Russell R. Waesche, wife of the Commandant of the Coast Guard, Mrs. Somervell, bride of Gen. Breton B. Somervell, and Mrs. Raymond Fowler and others.

Sessions of this organization will begin 19 April and be held at the Sulgrave

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Club from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles, Col. and Mrs. R. E. Dupuy, Vice Admiral and Mme. Raymond Fenard, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Theodore Babbitt, Maj. Gen. A. Q. H. Dyxhoorn of the Netherlands Mission, were among the guests entertained at dinner Monday evening by Gen. Emile Bethouart, Chief of the French Military Mission, at the Mayflower. Others in the company were Col. Oscar Klingenberg the Norwegian Military Attaché and Lt. Col. A. D. Dahl, Assistant Military Attaché of the Legation, Capt. Count Stefan Zamyski of the Polish Embassy, and Countess Zamyski, Admiral R. Battet of the French Navy, and Lt. Col. Albert Lebel of the French Military Mission.

Mrs. James Doolittle, wife of the General is wearing a very lovely silver bracelet, exquisitely carved, fashioned with a double clasp. It comes from "Away-away" as Mrs. Doolittle puts it—an anniversary present from her husband, and one imagines that Mrs. Doolittle could and would pin a medal on the General were he too not "away-away," and most any wife would do the same, husbands and anniversaries being what they are.

The war makes a somber background for many activities now-a-days, but as a dark back-drop it only served to throw into more vivid contrast the spirited and happy occasion Friday evening last, when the youthful daughters of army and navy officers were "capped" by Doctors' Hospital, the President of the Hospital, Dr. Charles Stanley White, bestowing the diplomas, and the Surgeon General of the Navy, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, making the principal address. As the Admiral said towards the end of the evening, "Where could one find a finer bunch of girls?"

They were the Jangos—their sobriquet for their organization—"Junior Army-Navy Guild Organization and the thirty-two who have been taking a course and serving at Doctors' Hospital as Nurses Aides were a sight most worth while seeing, as they and others of their group, perhaps some hundred and fifty marched down the aisle of the hall of the District Medical Society, with all the idealism and high courage of youth reflected in their faces—truly an inspiring sight.

Following the invocation by the Rev. F. Bland Tucker, rector of the old Colonial St. John's Church of Georgetown, Mr. O. K. Fike, Director of the Hospital, made the introductions after speaking of the many letters of congratulation sent the group—a letter from the Chief of Staff and Mrs. Marshall, and one from the Surgeon General of the Army, Maj. Gen. McGee and others. Mrs. Robert Patterson, wife of the Under Secretary of War, who was on the platform with other important persons, made a brief address. Miss Lucy Masten, R. N., Director of Nurses, and Miss Catherine W. Meier, R. N. Instructress, fitted the caps on the youthful heads.

At the close of this interesting ceremony, Mr. Fike announced that he had received a note on the back of a programme, signed by each girl in the graduating class, begging that Miss Jean Holloway, daughter of Comdr. J. L. Holloway, also receive a cap, though she was not a graduate, because she had been such an inspiration to them, and Mr. Fike acquiesced and so Jean went up to the platform and got her cap, amid the tumultuous applause of her fellow classmates. She had not taken the course because she is in her senior year at school and the study schedule is so heavy, she was not permitted to take on an extra burden.

The girls who were capped were:

Helen Almy, Alice Awtrey, Josephine Berliner, Anne Bennett, Ruth Boswell, Laura Jo Bush, Jeannette Crotius, Jeanne Danaher, Jane Gager, Dorothy Gaines, Betty Graham, Belle Hart, Roberta Halloran, Patricia Humphries, Deanne Kern, Winn Kern, Thelma Lambert, Betty Lee, Doris Mackintosh,

(Please turn to Page 924)



Underwood & Underwood

MRS. JOHN K. ECKERT
who before marriage last Saturday to Lt. Eckert, son of Col. and Mrs. John P. Eckert, was Miss Barbara E. Hamblen, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Archelaus L. Hamblen.

Weddings and Engagements

THE Assistant Secretary of War for Air and Mrs. Robert A. Lovett announce the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn, to Ens. David S. Brown, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle L. Brown of Ellsworth, Me.

Miss Lovett is now with her parents at their Washington home, 2346 S street after doing research work in the laboratory at Welfare Hospital in New York. She attended Briarly School and graduated from Vassar College in '42.

Ensign Brown, a graduate of the University of Maine, has been doing post graduate work and instruction at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University, and at present is in training at Miami, Fla.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Simons Sinkler, Jr. of West Point, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne, to Cadet George William Thompson, Jr. of the United States Military Academy, son of Mr. and Mrs. George William Thompson of Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Sinkler, who formerly resided in Charleston, S. C., attended the College of Charleston, where she was pledged to Delta Delta Delta National Sorority, and is now a senior at Edgewood Park College, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. Cadet Thompson, who is a member of the class of June 1943 at the United States Military Academy, attended the Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, before entering the United States Military Academy.

The wedding will take place in the Cadet Chapel at West Point on 2 June, the day following Cadet Thompson's graduation.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Love Mullins, Jr. of Camp Polk, La., announce the engagement of Mrs. Mullins' daughter, Miss Agnes Evans, to Maj. George Spelman Downer of Albuquerque, N. Mex., son of Mrs. Cassilda T. Downer and the late Mr. Downer of Albuquerque. Miss Evans attended Duke University and was graduated from The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., where she was a member of Pi Beta Phi. Major Downer attended New Mexico Military Institute and the University of Colorado, where he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. The wedding is to take place 24 April 1943 at The Chapel, 41st Armored Regiment, Camp Polk, La., at 4:30 P.M.

On Saturday, 6 March at Hobbs Army Airfield, in New Mexico, Mary Patricia, daughter of the late Mr. William Lancelot Anderson and Mrs. Anderson of Beverly Hills, Calif., became the bride of 2nd Lt. William Lamar Hardy, AC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Calvin Hardy of Flora, Miss. The ceremony was read in the Post Chapel by Capt. Victor Halboth, post chaplain.

The bride's sister, Miss Jayne Anderson, was her only attendant.

Best man Lt. Edward J. Hardebeck, Jr., as well as all the groomsmen, graduated with Lieutenant Hardy from West Point in January.

The couple passed under the crossed sabers of the groomsmen, Lieutenants William F. Pitts, George T. Prior, Earl L. Hehn, Jr., C. Glen Glasgow, Joseph L. Hamilton and Charles C. Benedict as they left the altar and again outside of the chapel.

Using the bridegroom's West Point saber, the bride cut the first slice of wedding cake at the supper, given at the Officers' Club following the ceremony. Distinguished guests included Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. Bailey, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lawrence Browne, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Donald Saunders, Maj. and Mrs. Joseph Davis, Maj. and Mrs. Maurice Parker and Maj. and Mrs. George Zetherin.

On 3 April, Miss Barbara E. Hamblen, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Archelaus L. Hamblen, of Washington, D. C., and Lt. John Keeler Eckert, USAAF, son of Col. and Mrs. John P. Eckert, of Washington, were married at Laughlin Field Chapel, Del Rio, Tex., by Chaplain Deich.

With the fathers of both overseas and Lieutenant Eckert's leave shortened, there was no time to plan an elaborate wedding.

The bride attended the University of Arkansas and the University of Maryland. She recently was employed at the British Purchasing Commission, Washington. General Hamblen is a member of the Allied Headquarters Staff in North Africa and was with General Mark Clark in the original Africa landing.

Lieutenant Eckert was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in January. His father, Colonel Eckert, is stationed in the Orient.

Lt. Joseph Gatewood, USAAF, was best man for Lieutenant Eckert and the matron of honor was Mrs. John P. Eckert, the bridegroom's mother.

Col. and Mrs. Harry Howard Baird announce the marriage of their daughter, Mildred Alice, to Mr. Paul Tillman Kemper on Saturday, 20 March. The informal wedding ceremony took place at

(Please turn to Page 924)

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8 April, 1943

The City of San Antonio, and all of the Army Posts situated here, assisted in raising the millions needed in bonds on "Krueger Day" for a group of Flying Fortresses to be known as the "Alamo Bomber Squadron." The grand rally was held in the City Auditorium at night, with the 377th Inf. Band of the 95th Division of this post playing. Army and civilian notables were present, several prominent movie stars entertaining the crowds. Short wave radio over a nation-wide hook-up, sought to reach Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger and his staff, who have so recently left us for Australia, and other American fighting men on the other twenty-six battle fronts around the world. Mrs. Walter Krueger did her share toward making it a success. She is residing now with her daughter at 103 Ridgemont, Terrell Hills, San Antonio, for the duration.

Col. and Mrs. Marlin C. Martin, commanding the 379th Infantry, were hosts recently for a dinner-dance given by the officers and ladies of their regiment and other friends. Tables were decorated in canes of Infantry blue and spring flowers, gladioli were arranged in sunburst effect around the room. The music for dancing was furnished by the Artillery orchestra of the 95th Division. Organ classical music was played during the cocktail hour from seven to eight o'clock. The guest list included Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Harry L. Twaddle, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ward H. Maris, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William E. Dunkelburg, all of the regimental commanders of the Division, and all of the officers and ladies of the 379th Infantry.

A charming hostess for a Tea on Saturday, was Mrs. Thomas Slavens in her home on Kings Highway.

The wives of officers of the Finance Department of this Area, met at luncheon at the Aurora Hotel on Friday, Mrs. M. Y. Carpenter was hostess. The table was prettily decorated with flowers. Those attending were: Mesdames R. H. Barracough, J. E. Brinkmeyer, J. H. Cummings, James D. Folbie, F. G. Fraser, T. E. Gammie, R. G. Lewis, Gunther Orsinger, H. E. Pace, N. Sturrock, Paul Mayo, Charles Mize, H. B. Turner, G. Van Studdiford and L. R. Watson.

Mrs. Robert M Stillman, is the guest, with her small daughter, of her parents, Col. and

Mrs. E. F. Graham, for an extended visit. Mrs. Peter J. Hennessey has returned from Douglas, Arizona, where she spent several weeks visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Peter Hennessey, AC.

The Tuesday Music Club was given a treat at their last evening meeting when the San Pedro Playhouse was filled and people standing to hear a programme rendered entirely by enlisted men stationed at the various fields. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Biard entertained the performers afterward in their home.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. George E. Howard are greeting old friends here this week. Colonel Howard has returned after thirteen months' duty in the South Pacific Area, where he was in combat service, and received a citation for meritorious service from Gen. Millard Harmon.

—
NORFOLK, VA.
8 April 1943

The aviation officers of the Breezy Point Officers Club Naval Air Station, entertained Friday afternoon at a reception given in honor of Rear Adm. P. N. L. Bellinger, Commander Air Force of the Atlantic Fleet, and Capt. Carleton C. Champion, Jr., new commanding officer of the Norfolk Naval Air Station, and Mrs. Champion. The guests who numbered 250 were received by Rear Adm. Bellinger, Capt. and Mrs. Champion, Mrs. C. H. Anthony, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Tomlinson and Lt. Comdr. Roland Palmedo.

The medical officers of the Naval Air Station Dispensary were hosts Wednesday night at a cocktail party and buffet supper given in the Officers' Club Naval Base, in honor of Capt. Louis E. Mueller, (M C) and Mrs. Mueller. Captain Mueller is leaving this week for duty in San Diego, Calif. The guests numbered 70.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Lamison Sprague entertained Sunday afternoon at an informal cocktail party at their home on Hampton Boulevard, in honor of their daughter, Miss Isabel Curry Sprague and Lt. Louis Poillet Spear, USN, whose engagement was recently announced. The guests included intimate friends of Capt. and Mrs. Sprague and numbered about 30.

Mrs. Elliott Walter Parish, wife of Lt. Comdr. Parish, entertained Sunday night at a cocktail party at her home on North Shore Point. The guests included Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Neblett, Lt. and Mrs. Douglas McCrary, Lt. and Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, of Manhasset, Long Island, Ensign and Mrs.

Magruder Doble, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Marshall, Mrs. Sidney Harrison Kelsey, Mrs. Almon E. Llomis, Mrs. Mary Parke, Mrs. Dennis Knowle, Mrs. Julian M. Bolt, Mrs. Arthur Hill, Mrs. John Raby and Lt. James Mann, Jr.

—
LONG BEACH, CALIF.

3 April, 1943

Friends bade Rear Adm. Leigh Noyes, senior member of the local board of inspection and survey, and Mrs. Noyes adios yesterday when they departed for San Francisco. The couple have been residing for some time at Villa Riviera.

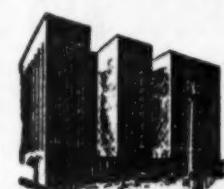
Capt. and Mrs. John W. Woodruff and Capt. and Mrs. Frederic T. Van Auken are two other service set couples who will make their future home in San Francisco. The Woodruff residence is to be occupied by newcomers, Capt. and Mrs. Fred M. Earle, who came from Bremerton and have been making their temporary headquarters at Villa Riviera.

Recent guests of Col. William Aird, commanding officer of the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation, and Mrs. Aird have been long-time Army friends, Col. John Mellom of Fort Mason, San Francisco; Mrs. Mellom and Miss Celeste Mellom. While they were with the Airds in their Bixby Knolls home, Mrs. Mellom sponsored the launching of a new vessel at California Shipyards, with Miss Celeste as maid of honor.

Brig. Gens. William E. Kepner and Edward M. Morris, commanding generals respectively,

(Continued on Next Page)

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Weddings and Engagements
(Continued from Page 922)

St. Albans Episcopal Church, Bexley, Ohio, at eight o'clock in the evening. A small reception was held afterwards at the bride's home.

Mrs. Kemper attended Ohio State University, where she was a member of Delta Delta Delta sorority. Mr. Kemper is

a student in the Dental College at Ohio State University, and a member of Delta Sigma Delta, dental fraternity, and Alpha Tau Omega, social fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Kemper will make their home in Columbus, Ohio, while Mr. Kemper continues his studies.

Mr. and Mrs. Aron Kobberholm Mose announce the marriage of their daughter,

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

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* * *

Marilyn Marjory, to Lt. Frank Haldane Haigler, Jr., USMC, on Sunday, 7 March at Los Angeles, Calif. They will be at home at 130 Linden Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.

A spring wedding was that of Miss Jean Karen Field, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Field of Fairfield, Conn., to Lt. Frederick Dent Sharp, III, son of Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Sharp of Fairfield and New York, at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James L. Whitecomb of Troy, N. Y.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory faille with family rose-point lace. Her short veil was of the same lace, and she carried gardenias and bouvardia.

She was attended by her two sisters-in-law, Mrs. John W. Field and Mrs. William W. Field, both of New York; and as flower girl, her cousin Susan Warner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Warner. The bridesmaids' gowns were green taffeta and they carried pink geraniums and pansies. The flower girl wore ivory organza and carried the same flowers.

Charles L. Sharp of Fairfield was best man for his brother. After the wedding, the couple left for Harrisburg, Pa., where Lieutenant Sharp is stationed.

Lieutenant Sharp attended Hoosac School and Bard College of Columbia University; and the bride Miss Hall's Pittsfield and Rowatow.

In Christ Church Chapel of St. James Episcopal Church in Alexandria, La., Miss Patricia Armstrong Johnson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Johnson, became the bride of Capt. Glenn S. Finley, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Finley of Ft. Bliss, Tex., the wedding taking place Friday, 19 March.

Colonel Johnson being on duty overseas, the bride was given in marriage by Col. Kenneth F. Haust, and wore a gown of blue mouseline de sole trimmed with lace and her hat of pink flower petals with veil, and she carried pink rosebuds.

Her attendants were the Misses Anna Floyd Johnson and Phoebe H. Wicks, and Capt. Joseph W. Long served as best man with Captain Munn and Captain Morton as ushers.

An informal reception followed at the home of the bride, the bride's mother being assisted in receiving by Mrs. Finley, mother of the bridegroom. Colonel Johnson, Captain Finley, and his father, Colonel Finley are all in the Cavalry, and Captain Finley is stationed at Camp Claiborne with the 691st Tank Destroyer Battalion. He is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Finley of Ridgetop, Tenn.

The bride, a granddaughter of Mrs. Lucy D. Johnson of Washington, D. C., is a graduate of Stoneleigh College, Rye Beach, N. H., and attended the University of Vermont where she was a member of Pi Beta Phi social sorority. Captain Finley was graduated from Tulsa Military Academy and the Oklahoma State University.

Against a background of peach blossoms in varied shades of pink mingled with white roses the marriage of Miss Blanche Joie Casaday, daughter of Col. George Harry Casaday, USA-Ret., and the late Mrs. Casaday of Paola Alta, Calif., and Mr. Rolland Thomas Maher, son of Mrs. David F. Maher, and the late Mr. Maher of Watsonville, Calif., was solemnized Wednesday afternoon, 24 March. The Rev. E. L. Whistler officiated.

Mendelssohn's Spring Song, a favorite of the late Mrs. W. J. Getty, the bride's grandmother, formed a part of the nuptial music.

Gowned in white satin the bride wore a veil which previously served her sister, Mrs. Clarence Leonard Taylor, when she was married to Lt. Taylor, now Major Taylor, serving in South America. Her sister, Mrs. Taylor, was her matron of honor.

Mr. Waldo Maher served his brother as best man. The reception took place at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. E. L. Clark.

The bride attended private schools in San Francisco, and is a member of the

Daughters of the Army. The bridegroom was graduated from the University of California and its law school.

Miss Barbara Spadone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Spadone of Upper Mountain, Montclair, N. J., will be married to Maj. David Haviland, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frost Haviland of Orange, N. J., 17 April in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, with the Rev. Dr. Luke M. White officiating. A reception will follow at the Montclair Women's Club.

Society

(Continued from Page 922)

Maureen Mulqueen, Dot Rhodes, Virginia Richardson, Helen Roberts, Betty Rosser, Marianne Schoeffel, Lila Schrader, Patricia Shipe, Ruth Small, Barbara Smith, Eleanor Tonjes, Virginia Wilson, Gertrude Williams.

It was Jango week, for not only did these young women get their caps and diplomas from Doctors' Hospital, but they had an important meeting Tuesday at the home of Mrs. McCook Knox to determine the future policy of this fast-growing organization, which in a year has grown from eleven members to five hundred, active and non-active. Admiral McIntire expressed the wish that the organization be copied in other cities and towns throughout the nation, the need for nurses being so serious, and these teen-age girls having done so splendid a work.

Mrs. Robert Patterson is the founder and Mrs. Knox may be called the chief "Angel," as her charming old-fashioned home in Georgetown is their favorite meeting place. The meeting at her home Tuesday was for officers and the board of governors and some who were there were Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Ralph Bard, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. David Barry, wife of Lt. Col. Barry; Mrs. Rowcliff, wife of Admiral Rowcliff; Mrs. Fred Gardner, Mrs. Homan, Miss Sally Garlington, daughter of Brig. Gen. Garlington; Miss Jean Holloway, Mrs. Wilder Baker, Mrs. Olmstead, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Timberlake and Mrs. Dunlop.

An address on the subject "South Africa" will be featured at a meeting of the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Kennedy Warren on Monday, 12 April, at two o'clock.

The Regent, Mrs. George M. Badger, will preside at the meeting which will be preceded by a luncheon for members and guests.

Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

tively of the Fourth Fighter Command and the Los Angeles Air Defense Wing, were honor guests at the Hollywood Palladium Wednesday night and addressed 10,000 civilian volunteers and Army personnel. There was an invitational dinner and interesting entertainment with a number of Army Air Corps officers present as guests.

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Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ALOE—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 17 Mar. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. C. Aloe, a daughter.

BADGLEY—Born at Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J., 20 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Donald M. Badgley, Camp Stewart, Ga., a daughter, Irma Elizabeth Badgley.

BIRDSEYE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Mar. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Mortimer B. Birdseye, FA, AP Hill, Va., a son.

BORTEN—Born at the Suydenham Hospital, New York, 30 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Walter Borten, AUS, a daughter, Barbara Dore Borten.

BOWDEN—Born in Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., 29 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Frank J. Bowden, CAC, USA, Fort Eustis, Va., a daughter, Virginia Lawrence Bowden.

BROWN—Born at Rollins-Brook Hospital, Lampasas, Tex., 18 Mar. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Melvin C. Brown, a son, Melvin C. Brown, Jr.

BROWNLOW—Born at Community Hospital, Medford, Ore., 20 Feb. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. John F. Brownlow, Jr., FA, a son, John Fouche Brownlow, III, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Walter D. Love, DC, and of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Brownlow of Knoxville, Tenn.

BRYAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 Mar. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Corvin S. Bryan, QMC, a daughter.

CARTER—Born at the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., 30 Mar. 1943, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. George M. Carter, USNR, a son, Charles Landon Carter.

CERNOSEK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1 Apr. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Clement C. Cernosek, OD, Aberdeen Proving Gds., Md., a daughter.

COOK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 30 Mar. 1943, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. L. D. Cook (Band), Fort Belvoir, Va.

COOKE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 Apr. 1943, to 8. Sgt. and Mrs. Thurlie D. Cooke, AC, Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho, a son.

CRANDALL—Born at Providence Lyng-Hospital, Providence, R. I., 30 Mar. 1943, to Col. and Mrs. Harry W. Crandall, FID, a son, Stephen Charles Albert Crandall.

DANIELS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 Apr. 1943, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Albert J. Daniels, OD, Fort George G. Meade, Md., a son.

DE JONCKHEERE—Born at Riverside Community Hospital, Riverside, Calif., 25 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Eric T. de Jonckheere, Army Air Base, Blythe, Calif., a son, Eric Thomas de Jonckheere, Jr.

ELLIOTT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 Apr. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Rupert A. Elliott, AAF, a son.

FEITELL—Born at New York Hospital, New York, N. Y., 26 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Feitell, MC, a son, Alan Earl Feitell.

FINNEGAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Apr. 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Jack P. Finnegan, CE, Fort Belvoir, Va., a daughter.

GORMAN—Born at Old Station Hospital, Fort Devens, Mass., 2 Mar. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Robert B. Gorman, MC, a son, Gerard Francis Gorman.

GRACE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 30 Mar. 1943, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Grace, MD, a daughter.

GRIGGS—Born at North Island Family Hospital, U. S. Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif., 2 Apr. 1943, to Comdr. and Mrs. Gale E. Griggs, USN, a son, William Clifton.

GULICK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Mar. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Spencer H. Gulick, AAF, a son. Lt. Gulick is on overseas duty.

HANSBOROUGH—Born at the Coats-Gaffey Clinic and Hospital, Tyler, Tex., 31 Mar. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. John William Hansborough, their second son, Lash Devous. Col. Hansborough is with Headquarters of the Fifth Army in North Africa.

HENNESSY—Born at Fort Benning, Ga., 9 Feb. 1943, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. J. L. Hennessy, USN, a daughter, Enid Marie, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. J. P. Edgerly, Executive Officer at Fort Benning. Lt. Hennessy is at present on sea duty in the Pacific.

HOOPER—Born at Wyman House, Cambridge, Mass., 28 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Frederic A. Hooper, USN, a son, Frederic A. Hooper, Jr., grandson of Mr. and Mrs. James

R. Hooper, of Dedham, Mass., and Capt. and Mrs. Carlos A. Bailey, USN, and great-grandson of Mrs. J. R. Hooper of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Hooper was Miss Alice Bailey.

HUGHES—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Mar. 1943, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Preston L. Hughes, Fort Myer, Va., a son.

JAHNCKE—Born at Harkness Pavilion, New York, 1 Apr. 1943, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Jr., USN, a son, Ernest Lee Jahncke, 3d. Comdr. Jahncke is aide and flag lieutenant to Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews, commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

JOHNSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Apr. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Allan C. Johnson, CE, a daughter.

JONES—Born at the Boston Lying-In Hospital, Brookline, Mass., 30 Mar. 1943, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, USNR, twin daughters, Jean McPherson Jones and Leila Haven Jones. Lt. Jones is out of the country.

LAROCHE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. John J. LaRoche, AC, a son, John LaRoche, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Falkner Heard, GSC, Washington, D. C.

LAWLER—Born at Northern Westchester Hospital, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., 31 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Martin J. Lawler, Jr., FA, a son, Martin Joseph Lawler, 3d.

LEWIS—Born at St. Paul's Hospital, Dallas, Tex., 26 Mar. 1943, to Col. and Mrs. Mildred Lewis, AC, a daughter, Dorothy.

LONGLEY—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Tucker, Ala., to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Cam Longley, Jr., OD (FA), a daughter, Jeanne.

LOPER—Born at St. Francis Hospital, Miami Beach, Fla., 31 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles W. Loper, a son, Ward Charles Loper. Lt. Loper AAC OF & OTS, is stationed with the Air Corps at Miami Beach, Fla.

MCASKEY—Born at Little Rock, Ark., 1 Apr. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Patrick McCaskey, a daughter, Maryanne, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. John P. McCaskey, USA-Ret., and Col. and Mrs. Frank U. Greer, Inf.

MACKEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 Mar. 1943, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. John B. Mackey, Jr., a son.

MAISEL—Born at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 27 Mar. 1943, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Fred Maisel, a daughter, Maureen Dee Maisel.

MANNING—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Apr. 1943, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Joseph S. Manning, a son.

MILES—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 4 Mar. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Edmund W. Miles, a second son, Kenneth Kinard Miles, grandson of Col. and Mrs. F. H. Miles of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kinard, sr., of Sanford, N. C. Maj. Miles is now serving overseas.

O'CONNELL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 31 Mar. 1943, to CWO and Mrs. John T. O'Connell, AUS, Aberdeen Proving Gds., Md., a daughter.

PRATT—Born at Le Roy Sanitarium, New York, 30 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Sherman Pratt, USNR, a daughter, Deming Pratt.

PRICE—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 31 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Gordon Gratiot Price, AUS, a daughter, Mildred Guy Price. Lt. Price is on overseas duty.

PROBST—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 31 Mar. 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. George R. Probst, MD, Yuma, Ariz., a daughter.

PASKO—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Mar. 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Paul A. Pasko, AAF, Boiling Field, D. C., a daughter.

PHYFE—Born at the Station Hospital, Fort Sill, Okla., 24 Mar. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. William Lee Phife, USA, a daughter, Barbara Ann.

RUSH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Mar. 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Donald W. Rush, CE, a daughter, Lynn Emerson Bush, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. R. Lerch and niece of Cadet A. Lynn Lerch, Jr., USMA. Lt. Rush is on overseas duty.

UHLE—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Madison, Wis., 18 Mar. 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Thomas E. Uhle, AC, Truax Field, Madison, Wis., a daughter, Catharine Jane Uhle.

VASSIL—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Philip N. Vassil, SC, a son, James Alexander Vassil.

WHITE—Born at Laurel, Miss., 26 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Jon Eason White, AC, a daughter, Linda Jane. Lt. White is on duty in New Guinea.

WINN—Born in Washington, D. C., 21 Feb. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. James J. Winn, USA, a daughter, Katherine Tupper.

YUSKA—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 31 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Leonard J. Yuska, OD, Aberdeen Proving Gds., Md., a son.

Married

ARMS-WARD—Married in the chapel of St. James' Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Mary Jane Ward, to Lt. Henry Noyes Arms, USMC.

BARROWS-ESHelman—Married in St. Michael's Church, Milton, Mass., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Amabel Kilby Eshelman, to Lt. Elliot Ashwell Barrows, AUS.

BELL-GODWIN—Married in the post chapel, Transfer, Pa., 7 Apr. 1943, Miss Enid Godwin, to Lt. Garth Essex Bell, AUS.

BERMAN-LUBER—Married in San Francisco, Calif., 15 Mar. 1943, Miss Sydelle Luber, to Ens. Morton Richard Berman, USNR.

BODKIN-HAMILTON—Married in St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 31 Mar. 1943, Miss Dorothy Joan Hamilton, to Lt. (Jg) John Stanley Bodkin, USNR.

BOUGHTON-ROBINSON—Married in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York, 2 Apr. 1943, Miss Frankie Robinson, to CBM David Boughton, USCG.

CAHILL-HUGHES—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Passaic, N. J., 2 Apr. 1943, Miss Helen Hughes, to Ens. Edward Cahill, USNR.

CALHOUN-GEYER—Married in the chapel at Fort Myer, Arlington, Va., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Ruth Geyer, to Lt. Joseph Jeffries Calhoun, USA.

CARTY-KRAHENBUHL—Married in Our Lady of Sorrows Church, South Orange, N. J., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Melba Rita Krahenbuhl, to Ens. James F. Carte, USNR.

CHEWNING-MITCHELL—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Mary Wallach Mitchell, daughter of Capt. Edward A. Mitchell, USN, to Mr. E. Taylor Chewning, jr.

CONFER-RICKERBY—Married in Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., 27 Mar. 1943, Miss Mabel Rickerby, to Ens. Phillip Harrison Confer, USN.

CONNOLLY-MARCIIONETTI—Married in Holy Trinity Church, Washington, D. C., 4 Apr. 1943, Miss Irma Marie Marciionetti, to Ens. Thomas P. Connolly, USNR.

COSTELLO-MEAGHER—Married in St. Paul's Church, Worcester, Mass., 27 Mar. 1943, Miss Margaret Meagher, to Capt. Myles F. Costello, Special Service Officer, Selma Field, La.

CREIGH-STOKES—Married in St. Luke's Church, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss John Purser Stokes, to Lt. (Jg) Frederick Tuttley Creigh, USNR.

CRAWFORD-WESTCOTT—Married in the Church of the Immaculate, Towson, Md., 6 Mar. 1943, Miss Beth M. Westcott, to Lt. Harry L. Crawford, Jr., USA.

DUNN-HABER—Married in Los Angeles, Calif., 26 Mar. 1943, Miss Arlene Regene Haber, to Lt. Burton D. Dunn.

EASTMAN-ZUCKERMAN—Married in New York City, 4 Apr. 1943, Miss Marion Zuckerman, to Lt. Leonard A. Eastman, AUS.

ECKERT-HAMBLEN—Married in the Laughlin Field Chapel, Del Rio, Tex., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Barbara E. Hamblen, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Archelaus L. Hamblen, to Lt. John Keeler Eckert, USAF, son of Col. and Mrs. John P. Eckert.

FIGGINS-ANDERSEN—Married in Winfield, Kans., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Frances Ellen Andersen, to A. Cadet Haugan Weld Figgins, AAF.

FINLEY-JOHNSON—Married in Christ Church Chapel of St. James' Episcopal Church, Alexandria, La., 19 Mar. 1943, Miss Patricia Armstrong Johnson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Johnson, Jr., to Capt. Glenn S. Finley, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Glenn S. Finley.

FONOROW - GOLDSTEIN—Married at Menorah Temple, New York, 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Dorothy Goldstein, to Lt. Benjamin L. Fonorow.

FROST-PALMER—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Sebring, Fla., 26 Mar. 1943, Miss Natalie Russell Palmer, to Lt. John Windsor Frost, AAF.

GARDES-HULSON—Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 4 Apr. 1943, Ens. Jeanne Mock Hulson, USNR, to Lt. Alfred Wiltz Gardes, Jr., USN.

GORHAM-ANDERSON—Married in the post chapel, Cherry Point Air Base, N. C., 1 Apr. 1943, Miss Ida Louise Anderson, daugh-

ter of Capt. and Mrs. Anton Bennett Anderson, to Lt. Chester A. Gorham, USMC.

GOULD-MORDT—Married in Grace Episcopal Church, Monroe, La., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Peggy Mordt, to Cadet Alan J. Gould, Jr., Army Navigation Pre-Flight School, Selma Field, La.

GREENE-POWERS—Married in De Land, Fla., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Betty Wayles Powers, to Ens. Joseph Hill Greene, USN.

GRIGGS-WARE—Married in New York City, 31 Mar. 1943, Miss Barbara Schurman Ware, to Ens. H. Warner Griggs, USNR.

HACKETHORN-CANNON—Married in Christ Church, Alexandria, Va., 6 Apr. 1943, Miss Linda Cannon, to Lt. Harry B. Hackthorn, USA.

HANH-SISTO—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Fort Worth, Tex., 4 Apr. 1943, Miss Elizabeth Mercer Sisto, to Ens. George Conrad Hanh, Jr., USNR, air arm.

HAIGLER-MOSE—Married at Los Angeles, Calif., 7 Mar. 1943, Miss Marilynn Marjory Moise, to Lt. Frank Haldane Haigler, Jr., USMC. At home, 130 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

HARDY-ANDERSON—Married at Hobbs Field, N. Mex., 6 Mar. 1943, Miss Mary Patricia Anderson, to Lt. William Lamar Hardy, AC, USA.

HARRIS-FOOTE—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, Va., 2 Apr. 1943, Miss Sarah McDowell Foote, to Lt. Joseph Braxton Harris, USAAF.

HAWLEY - TRAINER—Married in the Methodist Church, Orange, N. J., 4 Apr. 1943, Miss Georgia Louise Trainer, to Ens. Warren S. Hawley, USNR, brother of Lt. Charles H. Hawley, AUS.

IRELAND - SCHUTZ—Married in the Christian Church, Griffin, Ind., 28 Mar. 1943, Miss Nadine Schutz, to Lt. Donald Richard Ireland, AUS.

ISAACS-SELIGMAN—Married in New York City, 31 Mar. 1943, Miss Grace Florence Seligman, to Ens. Jacob Louis Isaacs, USNR.

JACQUES-GILLIKIN—Married in Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Audrey Gillikin, to Lt. (Jg) Bruce Donald Jaques, USNR, air arm.

KAPLAN-STITMAN—Married in New York City, 4 Apr. 1943, Miss Shirley Stitman, to Capt. Jack A. Kaplan, MC.

KEMPER-BAIRD—Married in St. Albans Episcopal Church, Bexley, Ohio, 20 Mar. 1943, Miss Mildred Alice Baird, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Harry Howard Baird, to Mr. Paul Kemper.

KILLION-BELL—Married at Milton, Mass., 20 Mar. 1943, Miss Mary Rita Bell, to Ens. Bernard Joseph Killion, Jr., USNR.

KINCAID-OSTMANN—Married in Grace Episcopal Church, Woodside, Md., 30 Mar. 1943, Miss Betty Anne Ostmann, to Lt. (Jg) William Maxwell Kincaid, USNR.

LAWLER-BENDIXSEN—Married in the Church of the Ascension, New York, 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Brenda Mary Bendixsen, to Lt. John L. Lawler, AUS.

LE BOUTILLIER-RUFFNER—Married in the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, N. Y., 2 Apr. 1943, Miss Billie-Mae Ruffner, to Ens. Addison Barnard LeBoutillier, USNR.

LIGHT-COUSINS—Married in Francis Asbury Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 27 Mar. 1943, Miss Mary Cousins, to Lt. Frank Light, AUS.

LINDSAY-GIVLER—Married in the Colonial Avenue Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., Miss Anne Marie Givler, to Lt. Henry Douglass Lindsay, Jr., USNR.

MACLAREN-COOK—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York, 6 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Marian Goff Cook, to Lt. Gordon MacLaren, USNR.

MACKSEY-JENNINGS—Married in St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Ruby Rose Jennings, to Ens. Thomas Moore Macksey, USNR.

MACY-BLAKE—Married in New York City, 7 Apr. 1943, Miss Dorothy Dexter Blake, to Capt. George Henry Macy, USAAF.

MARSTON-RUSSELL—Married in New York City, 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Sally Bell Rusell, to Lt. Hunter S. Marston, Jr., USA, brother of Capt. Edgar L. Marston, 2d, USA, now serving in Africa.

MARVIN-EVANS—Married in New York, 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Alexa Linn Evans, to Mr. A. Bryan Marvin, 3d, brother of Lt. (Jg) David Greenwood Marvin, USNR, and of Mrs. Stothene Behn, 2d (wife of Lt. Behn, AUS).

MASON-DERRICK—Married in the Tacoma Park Presbyterian Church, Tacoma Park, Md., 6 Apr. 1943, Miss Annette Derrick, to Ens. Philip W. Mason, USNR, air arm.

MEESE-CLARK—Married in the Chapel of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Phyllis Jean Clark, to Ens. Robert Gordon Meese, USN.

MELODY-BYRNE—Married in St. Elizabeth's Church, New York, 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Mary Margaret Byrne, to Lt. (Jg) John Dominic Melody, USNR.

(Please turn to Page 927)

FINANCE**Financial Digest**

Two plans for international currency stabilization occupied the financial spotlight this week. The United States plan, brought forward by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, involves an American contribution of \$5,000,000,000 to an international stabilization fund and the gearing of foreign currencies to a gold dollar.

The British plan, drafted by Lord Keynes, adviser to the Exchequer, provides, on the other hand, for a world credit institution subordinating gold as a governing factor. The British plan would set up an international clearing union with executive offices in New York and London. It would operate as a bank of nations, creditor nations allowing their balances to accumulate as deposits, while the union would lend these deposits for short periods to debtor nations, just as a commercial bank accepts deposits and makes loans.

Under the Morgenthau plan the monetary unit of the fund would be a "Unitas," consisting of 137 1/7 grains of fine gold "equivalent to \$10 in United States money." The value of the currency of each member would be fixed by the fund in terms of gold or Unitas and could not be altered without the approval of four-fifths of the member votes. The Keynes proposal would set currency in terms of "bancor" the value of which would be fixed "but not unalterably so" in terms of gold and accepted as the equivalent of gold.

Meanwhile, Secretary Morgenthau has asked Chairman Somers of the House Coinage committee, to initiate legislation extending for two years the President's power to devalue the dollar. Under this power, the President has cut the dollar's gold content to about 59 per cent of its former weight. Unless Congress acts, the authority will expire 30 June and the gold content be frozen at its present rate. It is understood that it is planned to further reduce the content to about 35 per cent of its former value.

Also sought is extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act which expires on June 12. The powers of this act, the administration believes, are necessary for the post war period.

RCA Dividends

The quarterly dividend on the outstanding shares of Radio Corporation of America \$3.50 First Preferred Stock, was declared this week at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, and announced by Col. David Sarnoff, ORC, President.

The dividend on the First Preferred Stock is 87 1/2 cents per share for the period from 1 April 1943 to 30 June 1943, and will be paid on 1 July 1943 to stockholders of record at the close of business 11 June 1943.

The Directors also voted to redeem on 1 July 1943, all outstanding "B" Preferred Stock of RCA, at \$100 per share and accrued dividends to the redemption date, a total of \$101.25 per share, Mr. Sarnoff stated.

The 11,891 shares of "B" Preferred Stock now outstanding are the balance (less than 2 per cent) remaining after the recapitalization plan which went into effect in 1936. After 1 July 1943, the entire capitalization of RCA will consist of 900,824 shares of \$3.50 Cumulative First Preferred Stock and 13,881,016 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

Holders of "B" Preferred Stock are requested to surrender their certificates, with appropriate letter of transmittal, to The Corporation Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Copies of the letter of transmittal will be mailed to stockholders of record. Checks for the redemption price of \$101.25 per share will be mailed on 30 June 1943, for all stock surrendered in proper form for redemption prior to that date.

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MERCHANT MARINE**U. S. Coast Guard**

AUTHORITY for increase of the enlisted personnel assigned to Coast Guard Headquarters from the present 150 limit to 450, contained in the just-approved naval supplemental appropriation bill, won't mean that 300 additional enlisted men will fill desk jobs in Washington as replacements for unobtainable Civil Service personnel, according to Coast Guard personnel officers.

The new enlisted personnel are to be SPARS for the most part, it was explained, and if qualified women can be obtained, the entire increase will be made up of members of the Coast Guard's Women's Reserve.

School for Examiners

In order that adequate and uniform provisions can be made for prompt handling of all cases of misconduct or incompetency affecting merchant marine personnel, the Coast Guard is establishing a school at New York at which hearing officers and examining officers will receive a five-week course of instruction in their duties.

Eventually all of the officers assigned to this work will undergo the instruction.

First course will begin 15 April, and each Coast Guard District except Honolulu and Ketchikan will designate one hearing officer and one examining officer to attend. Designations will be from personnel now on such duty or scheduled to be so assigned.

Upon completion of the course, officers of the first class will be placed in charge of the hearing units as a full-time assignment.

Graduate Pharmacist Class

Certifications for completion of a three-month course of instruction for pharmacist's mate ratings were given 3 April to a class of 198 Coast Guardsmen at the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University, N. Y.

Union Host to Soldiers

Union representatives who spent three days at Camp Atterbury, Ind., learning first-hand what Army life is like want the soldiers with whom they lived to get a close-up view of activity on the war production front.

Under Secretary of War Patterson announced this week that the Army had accepted an invitation from the United Automobile Workers, CIO, to have 80 non-commissioned officers of the Eighty-third Division go to Detroit 17-18 April at the union's expense to inspect war factories and meet war workers on their own ground. The non-coms acted as guides and special instructors during the visit of 270 UAW shop committeemen to Camp Atterbury 21-24 March.

The invitation was extended by Walter P. Reuther, international vice-president of the union, who expressed the belief that it would "further strengthen the bonds between the men in the Army and those on the production front in the common task of defeating our enemies." Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, commander of the Eighty-third Division, informed Mr. Patterson that the week-end trip would not interfere with the training schedule of the soldiers, and formal consent was given by the War Department.

Penalties for Trespass

Legislation (S. 955) introduced by Senator Walsh, of Mass., at the request of the Navy Department increases penalties for trespassing upon Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard property from a maximum of \$250 fine and three months' imprisonment to a maximum of \$5,000 fine and one year imprisonment.

QUICK LOANS TO REGULAR OFFICERS

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Merchant Marine

March shipbuilding records made a new high with the completion of 146 new vessels totalling 1,516,000 deadweight tons, the Maritime Commission reported this week.

This record brought shipbuilding to a five-ships-a-day rate, a rate which the Maritime Commission had not expected to reach until May.

Of the 146 new ships, 103 were Liberty ships, 19 were C-type vessels, 12 were large tankers, 11 were of special types and one was a large seagoing tug.

Courageous Mate Honored

For his skill in sailing half a ship through heavy seas to a reef, and for keeping the remnant of the crew intact until they could be taken off, Second Mate Walter J. Lee of the Independence Hall has been awarded the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal.

Mr. Lee's ship broke up in a gale, the forward half crashing aground with the loss of all hands, including his senior deck officers. Mr. Lee sailed the after portion to a reef, from which his crew, with the exception of two men washed overboard, were taken off by Canadian naval vessels.

WSA Officials Shifted

Mr. W. N. Westerlund, president of the Marine Transport Line and Marine Operating Company and former director of the ship requirements division of the War Shipping Administration, has been named assistant deputy administrator of WSA in charge of ship operations. He succeeds Mr. John E. Cushing, who has been made assistant deputy administrator of WSA services in the Pacific Coast area.

Insignia for Seamen

Legislation, H.R. 2281, passed this week by the House will provide merchant seamen with insignia to indicate the area in which service is rendered and the nature of the seaman's experience.

Inf. Unit Cited

For gallantry at Oran, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower issued a citation this week—the first given to an American unit in the North African theater—to the Third Battalion of the Sixth Armored Infantry Regiment of the First Armored Division.

For the Attention of Purchasing Officers of the Services

The Firms listed below, and carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines, and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

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Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Page 925)

MIHALYKA-MERRITT—Married in Baltimore, Md., 25 Mar. 1943, Miss Jean Beaumont Merritt, to Lt. Eugene E. Mihalyka, USAAC.

MILLER-BYRD—To be married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Meadowbrook, Norfolk, Va., today, 10 Apr. 1943, Miss Katherine Bell Byrd, to Ens. William Miller, Jr., USNR.

MILLS-TUTT—Married in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Colorado Springs, Colo., 27 Mar. 1943, Miss Josephine Thayer Tutt, to Lt. George Thompson Mills.

MONTZ-LEWIS—Married in the chapel of Riverside Church, New York, 31 Mar. 1943, Miss Leslie Adele Lewis, to Ens. Robert Wayne Montz, USNR.

MORELAND-JOHNSON—Married in Fort Snelling Chapel, Fort Snelling, Minn., 6 Mar. 1943, Miss Patricia Ruth Johnson, to Mr. John Wylie Moreland, Jr., Cadet Major, ROTC, University of Minnesota, son of Col. and Mrs. J. W. Moreland.

MORET-MCALLISTER—Married in Los Angeles, Calif., recently, Miss Mary Jean McAllister, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edwin Joseph McAllister, Jr., USA, Camp Cooke, Calif., to Lt. Alfred T. Moret, Jr.

MORELL-LEONARD—Married in Rydal, Pa., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Patricia Leonhard, to Ens. William Nelson Morell, Jr., USNR.

MORRISON-GABRIELSON—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J., 2 Apr. 1943, Miss Dorothy Alice Gabrielson, to Ens. Donald Reed Morrison, USNR.

NASH-BAIRD—Married in the post chapel, Fort Knox, Ky., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Marie Kay Baird, to Lt. James Mallory Nash, USMC.

ODIORNE-HANNA—Married in Kilburn Memorial Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., 2 Apr. 1943, Miss Margaret Janet Hanna, to 2nd Lt. George S. Odiorne, AUS.

ORR-JOHNSTON—Married in St. Mary's School Chapel, Raleigh, N. C., 2 Apr. 1943, Miss Susan Dyckman Johnston, to Ens. George Allman Orr, Jr., USNR.

PEARSON-HARTZELL—Married in St. William's Chapel, Ten Hills, Md., 27 Mar. 1943, Miss Mary Catherine Hartzell, to Lt. Craven Pearre Pearson, Jr., USA.

PEVOTO-WING—Married in the Asbury Methodist Church, Crestwood, N. Y., 4 Apr. 1943, Miss Nancy Elizabeth Wing, to Lt. Robert Neighbors Pevoto, USA.

RAWLS-HOMER—Married in "Oaklane," Norfolk, Va., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Constance Homer, to Lt. David Luther Rawls, USA.

REIDY-CORDELL—Married in the Catho-

lic Rectory, Chapel Hill, N. C., 26 Feb. 1943, Miss Ethel Isabell Cordell, to Lt. (jg) James Lawrence Reidy, USNR.

RIDENOUR-DILLARD—Married in Miami, Fla., 24 Mar. 1943, Miss Audrey L. Dillard, to PO Howard C. Ridenour, USN.

RISELY-LEGG—Married in the Tenafly Presbyterian Church, Tenafly, N. J., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Jean de Forrest Legg, to Lt. William E. Risely, Jr., AUS.

ROBERTS-ABRAMS—Married in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York, 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Jean Abrams, to Capt. George W. Roberts, USAAF, recently returned from the southwest Pacific.

ROBERTS-LYONS—Married in the Coronado Presbyterian Church, Coronado, Calif., 21 Mar. 1943, Miss Virginia Anna Lyons, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. William Howard Lyons, to Lt. (jg) Stuart Weller Roberts, USNR.

RUDO-MANDEL—Married at Camp Blanding, Fla., 27 Mar. 1943, Miss Rosalind Mandel, to Lt. Milton Rudo.

SHARP-FIELD—Married in Fairfield, Conn., Miss Jean Karen Field, to Lt. Frederick Dent Sharp, III, son of Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Sharp.

SCOTT-GROVER—Married in the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Margaret Anne Grover, to Lt. Peter Francis Scott, USNR.

SELDIN-GOLDBERG—Married in New York City, 1 Apr. 1943, Miss Muriel Goldberg, to Donald Wayne Seldin, Lt., Med. Res.

SHETTLE-GAUNT—Married in the Church of the Holy Child Jesus, Richmond Hills, N. Y., 27 Mar. 1943, Miss Irene B. Gaunt, to Capt. Charles G. Shettle.

SHILLIN-SIMON—Married in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Apr. 1943, Ens. Ruth Simon, WAVES, to Lt. Alan Shillin, USMC.

SHEREPHIRE-OSBORNE—Married in the David Adams Memorial Chapel, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Amelia Jean Osborne, to Lt. Paul Hayne Shrophe, Jr., USNR.

SETTELAND-TROAST—Married in Passaic, N. J., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Kathleen Joan Troast, to Ens. Trygve Bjorn Slettemann, USNR.

SLOANE-MURDOCK—Married at Myrtle Beach, S. C., 17 Mar. 1943, Miss Eleanor Murdock, to Lt. David Sloane, AAF.

SMITH-GRIFIN—Married in Christ Church, Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York, 4 Apr. 1943, Miss Emily Brune Griffin, to Ens. Alexander Bryant Smith, (MC) USNR.

SMITH-RANAHAN—Married in the Chantry of St. Thomas' Church, New York, 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Blanche A. Ranahan, to S. Sgt. W. M. Burson, USNR.

BYRER—Died as the result of a plane crash on Fire Island beach, near Long Grove, L. I., 31 Mar. 1943, Ens. Leonard Eugene Byrer, USNR.

CALLICOTT—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 Apr. 1943, M. Sgt. Brinkley E. Callicott, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Ellen Chaffee Callicott.

CHARETTE—Died in Boston, Mass., 31 Mar. 1943, Mrs. Nadejda Pronina Charette, widow of Lt. George Charette, USN, who touched off the fuse that blew up the Merrimac in the channel at Santiago Harbor 2 June 1898.

COLLINS—Died at San Antonio, Tex., 20 Mar. 1943, Peggy Kathleen Collins, aged 13. Survived by her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Patrick Collins, and two sisters, Patricia Marie and Nancy Katherine Collins. Interment Fort Sam Houston, National Cemetery, Tex.

COWARD—Died in Mercer Hospital, Trenton, N. J., 3 Apr. 1943, Brig. Gen. Jacob Meyer Coward, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Ella Coward.

COX—Died in Washington, D. C., 30 Mar. 1943, Miss Sarah M. Cox, retired Navy nurse, who was one of the first six women nurses in the Naval service. Interment Arlington National Cemetery, 2 Apr.

FARRA—Died after a long illness at Shamokin, Pa., 19 Mar. 1943, Mr. John F. Farra, father of Lt. Col. John Francis Farra, Jr., Plans Division, Army Service Forces, Washington, D. C.

GILLAM—Died in Oceanport, N. J., 3 Apr. 1943, Mr. Russell E. Gillam, father of CBM Everett C. Gillam, USCG.

GORDON—Died at Woodlawn Sanatorium, Rockville Pike, Md., 2 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Walter Henry Gordon, widow of Maj. Gen. Gordon, USA. Survived by her daughter, Mrs. Frank A. Allen, Jr., Fort Riley, Kans., four grand-

children and a brother.

HUNT—Died in the Presbyterian Hospital, Newark, N. J., 1 Apr. 1943, Mr. Sanford B. Hunt, father of Lt. Sanford B. Hunt, Jr., USMC, and Lt. William Tallmadge Hunt, USN.

JENSON—Died in action east of El Guetar, Tunisia, 1 Apr. 1943, Capt. Richard Jenison, aide to Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

KILDUFFE—Died at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 5 Apr. 1943, Maj. Robert A. Kilduffe, MC, member of the Ashford General Hospital staff. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Adelaide Long Kilduffe.

KINARD—Died at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Apr. 1943, Dr. Kerwin W. Kinard, former colonel, Army MC, father of Lt. (jg) Kerwin W. Kinard, Jr., USN.

McKENNA—Died at Homeopathic Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Margaret A. McKenna, mother of Lt. William H. McKenna, SC, Fort Monmouth, N. J.

PARKER—Died at her home, 2219 California St., N. W., Washington, D. C., 6 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Mary Lillington Hardin Parker, mother of Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., USA, Lt. Comdr. John McRea Parker, USNR, Misses Maude N. and Anne M. Parker, Mrs. John H. Boyden and Mrs. William O. Bailey, Interment in Wilmington, N. C.

PERIGOE-HAYTER—Died at Post Graduate Hospital, New York, 2 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Florence Potter Perigoe-Hayter, sister of Lt. John R. Potter, USN, and T. Sgt. W. O. Potter.

RIVELY—Died at her home in Altoona, Pa., 20 Mar. 1943, Mrs. I. F. Rively. Survived by her husband and three sons, Capt. Joseph Clement Rively, Inf.; Ens. John Duffy Rively, USNR, and Rev. William E. Rively, S.J., the latter interred at the Ateneo De Manila, P. I.

SEIBEL—Died as the result of a pursuit plane crash near Venice, Fla., 3 Apr. 1943, Lt. Carl W. Seibel, Sarasota AAB.

SUSSMAN—Died in New York, Mr. Morris Sussman, grandfather of Lt. Lawrence A. Bruckman and Lt. Herbert L. Jacobson.

VAN HOOK—Died in Washington, D. C., 1 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Helen Evans Van Hook, wife of Vice Adm. Clifford E. Van Hook, USN, Interment Arlington National Cemetery, 3 Apr.

WITTEN—Died at Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Apr. 1943, Judge James W. Whitten, father of Capt. M. A. Witten of Honolulu, T. H.

YOUNG—Died in Atlanta, Ga., 1 Apr. 1943, Mr. H. B. Young, father of Capt. Lamar Young, USA, and Homer Young, USN.

ZIMMERMAN—Died in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 31 Mar. 1943, 2nd Lt. Bernard A. Zimmerman, AC.

Donate Medical Aides

Raised by junior members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, checks for \$1,400 each have been presented to the Army and Navy and Surgery for the purpose of purchasing a number of foreign body finders. The finder resembles a portable radio set and has proved itself useful as a "diviner" in locating foreign bodies embedded within the body and detecting their subsurface depth.

Mrs. Hansel D. Wilson, of Grosse Pointe, Mich., and Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, of Detroit, Mich., made the presentations to Brig. Gen. Larey B. McAfee, acting The Surgeon General of the Army, and Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy.

"Fernald" Field

1st Lt. Roy L. Fernald, JAGD, USA, at present at home in Winterport, Me., following his discharge from the Walter Reed hospital because of an eye difficulty, was honored last week by his friends and neighbors, when, at the annual town meeting, it was voted unanimously to name the municipal airport, Fernald field.

Jap-U. S. Air Losses, 7:1

United States Army Air Forces planes shot down 384 Japanese planes in aerial combat during January, February and March, the War Department announced this week. The United States lost 54 Army planes in actions against the Japanese during that period.

1399 Sorties In One Day

United States Army Air Forces fighter and medium bombers planes flew 1,399 sorties in one day against Field Marshal Rommel's troops fleeing from the Mareth line in Tunisia, the War Department announced this week.

★ ARMY UNIFORM DIRECTORY ★

The War Department has officially designated the following as authorized dealers in uniforms for Army officers and warrant officers. They stock the Regulation two-piece uniform (coat and matching trousers); drab wool trousers (light shade); dark wool trousers; long wool overcoat; short wool overcoat; wool service cap; and wool garrison cap. Each garment carries the "Regulation Army Officers' Uniform Label."

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Enlisted Men's Transfers

Transfers of enlisted men for the duration of the war are to be governed by an entirely new Army Regulation, AR 615-200, just issued by the War Department. The new regulation suspends appropriate parts of Circulars 308, 339, 347, 363 and 372 of 1942, and AR 615-210 for the rest of the war. Text of the regulation follows:

1. When transferred.—Enlisted men will be transferred only for the convenience of the Government, when such action will result in a substantial benefit to the military service. Transfers will not be made solely for the convenience of the enlisted man or his family.

2. How effected.—a. Transfers may be effected between—

(1) Organizations of the same regiment or similar unit, by the unit commander.

(2) Units of the same division or similar command, by the commander thereof.

(3) Units of the same corps or similar command, by the commander thereof.

(4) Units of the same army, defense command, frontier command, base command, task force, harbor defense command, theater of operations, territorial or department command, by the commander thereof, or by any subordinate commanders to whom he may delegate this authority.

(5) Units and installations under the command of the Army Ground Forces by the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, or by any subordinate commanders to whom he may delegate this authority.

(6) Elements and installations of Army Air Forces training, technical, air transport, air service, base, and proving ground commands, and autonomous tactical elements, by the next higher common administrative commander, or by any commander exercising general courtmartial jurisdiction, provided the unit commanders concerned concur.

(7) Units or installations under the command of the same service command by the commanding general of the service command, or by any subordinate commanders to whom he may delegate this authority.

(8) Different service commands or other commands under the command of the Services of Supply by the Commanding General, Services of Supply, or by any subordinate commanders to whom he may delegate this authority.

(9) Units and installations under the command of the Commanding Generals of the Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, Services of Supply, and the independent commands named in (4) above, by the commanders thereof, or by any subordinate commanders to whom they may delegate this authority, provided the commanders concerned concur. In urgent cases where such action is justified and where concurrences are not secured, the higher commanders referred to herein may refer such cases to the War Department for decision and appropriate action. Such reference will be exceptional as the disapproval of one of the higher commanders referred to herein will ordinarily be considered final.

b. No commander to whom the authority to effect the transfer of enlisted men is delegated will transfer enlisted men from his command to a unit or installation not under his command without the concurrence or approval of the commander of the unit or installation concerned.

3. By whom effected.—a. General.—In all cases coming under paragraph 2 the headquarters under whose command the individual is serving will effect such transfer subject to the foregoing instructions.

b. Special cases.

(1) Between elements of different arms and services serving under the commander of a post, camp, or station, by the post, camp, or station commander concerned.

(2) When a detachment, organization, or unit commander requests the transfer by name of an enlisted man from another detachment, organization, or unit to his own, such request will include the following data:

(a) Name, grade, Army serial number (if known), organization, unit, and station of the enlisted man whose transfer is desired.

(b) Reason or reasons why the particular enlisted man requested is desired, and the duties which he is to perform if the transfer is effected.

(c) Any information available to the requesting officer as to the named enlisted man's qualifications, training and experience for the particular assignment proposed, and his present duty assignment.

(d) Statement as to whether or not a vacancy exists within the authorized strength of the organization.

c. Other cases.—Cases which may arise for which no provision has been made will be referred to the War Department for final action.

4. Transfers in grade—*a. Except in unusual circumstances transfers will be in grade.*

b. When request for transfer is initiated by the enlisted man or by any officer under whose command he is serving, the promotion of the enlisted man to a higher grade between the date of initiation of the request and the

date of issuance of orders will be reported to the officer to whose command he is to be transferred prior to issuance of transfer orders in order that the latter may confirm or withdraw his approval of the transfer in the higher grade.

5. Transfer of limited service personnel.—The transfer of limited service personnel from field force units will be accomplished as prescribed in AR 615-28. Such personnel, properly assigned and transferred to units in accordance with AR 615-28, will not be transferred from field force units solely because the unit has been assigned to an overseas station.

6. Organizations scheduled for departure from continental limits of United States.—a. Prior to departure from home station.

(1) Upon receipt by a unit of a warning order for movement, the final destination of which is outside the continental limits of the United States, the commanding officer of the next higher administrative unit, not scheduled for departure, will take the necessary action to transfer, in grade, personnel who are not expected to accompany their unit and to secure suitable replacements therefor. Such enlisted men, and those sick in hospital, upon attaining a duty status, will not subsequently be dispatched to ports of embarkation solely by reason of the overseas assignment of their original units except as provided in AR 615-300. In the case of personnel absent sick, absent in confinement, or at service schools, the appropriate agency will be furnished copies of the order directing the transfer of such personnel to another unit.

(2) For disposition of enlisted men absent without leave, see AR 615-300.

b. After departure from home station.

(1) Enlisted men who will not accompany their unit from the United States and who were not transferred under provisions of a above will be reported to the commanding officer of the appropriate port of embarkation. Such personnel will include—(a) Absentees. (b) Enlisted men to be transferred under provisions of AR 615-28 and paragraph 5. (c) Enlisted men to be discharged. See AR 615-300. (d) Enlisted men suspected of disloyalty or subversive activities. (e) Enlisted men requiring hospitalization or medical treatment which cannot be given on shipboard and/or at destination.

(2) The following enlisted men will not be reported to port commanders for disposition: (a) Disciplinary cases in which discharge is not authorized under existing policy and regulations. (b) Inefficiency or inaptitude cases in which discharge has not been authorized. (c) Limited service personnel who can be appropriately assigned within departing unit.

(3) The report will show the name, grade, Army serial number, organization, specification serial number, status, and reason or authority for the transfer of each individual. Service records and allied papers will accompany the report. In cases where the service record and allied papers are not available, the report will clearly indicate the officer having custody of these records. The commanding officer of the port of embarkation will transfer the reported personnel from their units to his depot as casualties in grade, branch unassigned, pending reassignment or shipment (see also AR 615-300). He will provide suitable replacements for such personnel when practicable. Necessary action under the provisions of these instructions will be reduced to the minimum by appropriate action prior to departure from home stations under the provisions of a above.

7. Application.—*a. Applications for transfer may also originate with the individual enlisted man if he feels that he possesses special qualifications which better fit him for other assignment. Such applications must clearly indicate that the Government will be materially benefited by the transfer if granted.*

b. (1) The company or detachment commander or personnel officer of an enlisted man will indorse on an application for his transfer the following information pertaining to him: (a) If colored, a statement to that effect. (b) Age at enlistment or induction. (c) Whether married or single, and number of dependents, if any, who will accompany him. (d) Physical condition. (e) Complete statement of service, including date and period of present enlistment. (f) Convictions by courts martial during current enlistment. (g) Whether under charges, in confinement, or undergoing company punishment. (h) Statement of accounts. (i) Civilian and military specifications numbers with other special qualifications, if any, in detail. In case of application for transfer to a band, the instrument played. (j) Character.

(2) He will also state whether or not his organization is under or over its authorized strength, will affirm or disaffirm the statements contained in the application, will give such further information as he deems pertinent, and will state his approval or disapproval, with reasons therefor.

(3) The commanding officer of the company or detachment to which the transfer is requested will include or indorse on an application for transfer of an enlisted man to his organization or detachment the following in-

formation pertaining thereto:

(a) Whether or not his organization is under or over authorized strength. (b) Whether a vacancy exists; if not, when the next is expected to occur. (c) He will also state his approval or disapproval, with reasons therefor.

e. Final action on applications for transfers which originate with the individual enlisted man will be taken by the appropriate commander specified in paragraphs 5 and 7. However, in the event of disapproval by any administrative headquarters such disapproval will be final, and the application returned direct to the originating headquarters.

8. Disposition of patients in continental limits of United States.—See AR 40-600.

Floating Drydocks

Coincident with the signing by the President of the Naval Public Works bill, which completes the present expansion program of the Navy, Secretary of the Navy Knox released, through a press conference, details of floating drydocks being built or to be built for the Navy. To repair ships damaged in warfare and to keep fleets and task forces at the fullest possible strength when far from repair bases has always been a problem. The construction of drydocks in sections capable of being towed with a fleet or delivered at fleet bases solves the problem by making it unnecessary to send a damaged ship to home or other distant waters for repairs.

Models of the docks were shown at the conference, and the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Rear Adm. Ben Morell, explained them in detail. The docks, and, therefore, the sections composing them, will vary in size according to the measurements of the types of naval vessels, it was pointed out. Each section is self-contained and able to function independently of other sections, so that if the desired number of sections fail because of enemy attacks to reach their intended destination, even one section can be used successfully by placing it under the fore and aft ends of a ship in turn. Crew quarters are in each section, as is some repair equipment. Each of two sections will house a crane. When the sections reach their destination, they are brazed together. The folding sides, which lie athwart the sections when in transit, and which are fastened to the sections by hinges, are placed in position and brazed in place. When it becomes necessary to move the dock to a distant place it is cut apart at the brazed spots and the sections are moved as before.

Three drydocks, ten sections to each one, each section with a lifting capacity of 10,000 tons, are being built to handle battleships and aircraft carriers. Five cruiser docks, 101 feet wide, and of seven sections, each with a lifting capacity of 7000 tons, are being constructed. One-piece docks are being built to take care of escort vessels up to 1,000 tons displacement. Three-piece docks are being built for the repair of destroyer leaders, submarines and other craft up to 3,000 tons.

"Pontoon drydocks" consisting of small pontoons capable of assembly and disassembly are being made for other repair purposes. These can be transported aboard ships and assembled for use at the required destination.

All of these drydocks are the product of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The number and types of docks are being "synchronized" with the number and types of naval vessels. The program calls for the building of 183 drydocks costing about \$511,000,000.

Entertainment for Officers

The Junior Council of the National Council of Jewish Women will give another one of its series of informal parties for officers of the armed forces on Sunday evening, 11 April, 1943, at 8:00 P.M., in the club studio of the Fairfax Hotel, 2100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. All officers are invited as guests of the organization.

Mr. Mordecai Baumann, baritone, the Program Director of the USO club at 16th and Streets, N. W., will entertain the guests, accompanied by Miss Ann Sugar at the piano. A varied program of entertainment will also be provided by the Volunteer Camp Show Unit of the Department of Recreation for the District.

Hostesses are provided from the mem-

bership of the Junior Council.

Miss Sally Lipchitz and Miss Rose Stern, cochairmen, may be called for further information, Hobart 4000, Extension 326.

The Locators

(Army)—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

A "SWING SHIFT" has been under way since the first of the year due to our ever increasing efforts to be of service. This has proven eminently successful in handling the job or attempting to keep our files in order and up-to-date. This important job is managed by Lillian Tyson, wife of Lt. Col. R. N. Tyson, FA.

Addressess of the following are now being sought:

Baird, Mrs. Allen, wife of 2nd Lt.; Bassett, Mrs. James J., wife of Capt.; Para.; Bethel, Mrs. John M. (Ellie), wife of Col.; Cav.; Blair, Mrs. Frank (Louise), wife of Capt. A. C.; Brainard, Mrs. George Walton; Breth, Mrs. James E.; Brown, Mrs. George H. (Lucile), wife of Major. A. C.; Bundy, Mrs. Richard, widow of Col. A. C.; Burns, Mrs. "Judge" (Lucile), wife of Maj. Q. M. C.; Carmouche, Mrs. G. A. (Anne), widow of Col.; Churchill, Mrs. James (Alice), wife of Col.; Compton, Mrs. John B. (Grace); Cronk, Mrs. Willis Glen (Elvira), wife of Lt. Col. Inf.; Duehring, Mrs. Geo. C. (F.A.); Gerhart, Mrs. John K., wife of Col.; Gordon, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Col. C. E.; Gray, Mrs. Harold (Neddy), wife of Lt.; Gunderson, Mrs. C. H. (Belmar).

Howard, Mrs. Alton W.; Johnson, Mrs. Robert (Alma), wife of Maj. D. C.; Jonette, Mrs. Charles, wife of Lt.; Keenger, Mrs. Edgar, wife of Col.; Kelley, Mrs. Laurence Margaret, (A. C.); Long, Mrs. Chas. Steir, wife of Col.; Lynch, Mrs. John M. (Dorethen), wife of Maj. Inf.; Macey, Mrs. Harold M., wife of Lt.; McCullough, Mrs. Wm. A. (Florence), wife of Col. Inf.; McCurry, Mrs. Clarence D., wife of Capt. F. A.; Nelson, Mrs. Cordiner (Mary), wife of Lt. And.; Pitts, Mrs. Ernest (Dolly), wife of Lt. Col. Inf.; Pitts, Mrs. Y. A., wife of Col.

Raff, Mrs. Edson (Virginia), wife of Col. Para.; Scanlon, Mrs. Hubert Vaughn; Smith, Mrs. Ralph (Madeline), wife of Brig. Gen.; Spahn, Mrs. George F. (Polly), wife of Lt. Col. Q. M. C.; Steward, Mrs. Rex (Jack), wife of Lt. Col. D. C.; Stewart, Mrs. William B. (Mary Catherine), wife of Lt. Col. D. C.; Tyson, Mrs. Arthur (May Ware), wife of Lt. Col. Inf.; Watson, Mrs. Allan M., wife of Maj. And.; Willis, Mrs. Raymond D. (Betty), wife of Col. or Brig. Gen.; Wilson, Mrs. A. H., wife of Col.; Winship, Mrs. Herling, Jr., wife of Lt. Ord.; Wright, Mrs. J. K. (Alice), wife of Maj. Eng.

The Searchlight

(Navy)—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

PRINTING deadlines of the Service publications which carry the Searchlight publicity and wanted lists must be observed, and this frequently leads to a name being published again when the owner has sent up her address. The letter will arrive just after the list has been mailed, and we cannot withdraw it until the following week. This will explain to those who have kindly sent up their addresses twice, why their names were not immediately withdrawn.

Addresses are wanted for:

Brooke, Mrs. Geo. M., wife of Lt. C.; USN; Brown, Mrs. John H., wife of Capt., USN; Caldwell, Mrs. Kenneth C., wife of Comdr. USN; Clark, Mrs. James S., wife of Lt. USN; Davis, Mrs. Louis P., wife of Capt. USN; Downes, Mrs. W. M., wife of Capt. USN; Fitch, Mrs. A. W., wife of Adm., USN; Hay, Mrs. A. G., wife of Lt., USN; Hudson, Mrs. Allan MacM., wife of Ens., USN; Lake, Mrs. Richard C., wife of Lt. C., USN; Madsen, Mrs. Elwood C., wife of Lt. C., USN; Martin, Mrs. E. P., widow of Lt. USN; Oldendorf, Mrs. Jesse B., wife of Adm., USN.

Reisnaider, Mrs. L. F., wife of Capt., USN; Roberts, Mrs. Lyle, wife of Capt., USN(MC); Scarpino, Mrs. Wm. J., wife of Lt. (jg), USN; USNR; Smith, Mrs. A. L., wife of Lt., USN (MC); Smythe, Mrs. Lawrence W., wife of Lt. C., USN; '32; Sturges, Mrs. Russell G., wife of Comdr., USN; Syslo, Mrs. Joseph A., wife of Lt. C., USN(MC); Thomasson, Mrs. John, wife of Colonel, USMC; Trammell, Mrs. Webb, wife of Capt., USN; Tuttle, Mrs. R. H., wife of Comdr., USN; '22; Warner, Mrs. Arthur W., wife of Lt. (jg), '42; Wheyland, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Lt. C., USN; '20; Whitehead, Mrs. R. F., wife of Capt., USN; Zondorak, Mrs. Charles J., wife of Lt. C., USN.